



CARMEL SEA SALT
FOR THE BATH.
—AT—
CAMPBELL'S
Cor Fort and Douglas

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

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VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1906.

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT

Nephew of His Majesty and Suite
of Royal Garter Mission Com-
ing on Empress.

"A CHARMING PERSONALITY"

Expected to Reach Victoria on
Wednesday on Way From
Japan.

ON Tuesday or Wednesday, prob-
ably Wednesday morning, the R.
M. S. Empress of Japan will ar-
rive at the ocean dock with H. R. H.
Prince Arthur, Frederick Patrick Al-
bert of Connaught, K. G., G. C. V. O.,
and suite, representing the Royal Garter
Mission to Japan, from Great Britain
to invest the Mikado with the order
of the Garter. A guard of honor,
furnished by Work Point barracks; per-
haps the last local public parade of the
garrison, which is soon to leave; will be
placed on the outer dock and civil and
military officials will meet the Prince
and suite and the party will be driven
to the parliament buildings where the
formal welcome will be given by the
mayor, lieutenant governor and other of-
ficials. The young Prince, nephew of
King Edward, will be the guest of the
lieutenant governor, Sir Henri Job de
Lothiniere, during his stay.

Of the envoy himself, it may be said
that he is a favorite nephew of the
King, being the son of H. R. H. the
Duke of Connaught, brother of His
Majesty. His Royal Highness is 28
years old, and served in South Africa
as lieutenant of the 7th Hussars. On
the death of the late Duke of Saxe-
Coburg and Gotha, Prince Arthur re-
fused to become a German prince, and
thus made way for his cousin, the Duke
of Albany, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg
and Gotha, whose heir-presumptive he
is Prince Arthur.

Represented the King
at the marriage of the German crown
prince. He is also member of the noble
order whose insignia he took to His
Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Of the
rare distinction of that order something
has already been said, but it may be noted
that it ranks indisputably as the first in the world, and that King Edward
could confer no higher honor on his royal brother and ally. This
honor is accentuated by the fact that
the service of presenting the emblem
was entrusted to the King's nephew and
a suite of special distinction, the latter
consisting of Lord Redesdale, C. B., K.
C. V. O., J. P., D. L., Admiral Sir El-
ward Hobart Seymour, G. C. B., O. M.,
Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Kelly Kenny,
G. C. B., K. C. B., Capt. Wyndham
(Esquerry to the Prince), Col. Arthur
Davidson, C. V. O., C. B. (Esquerry-in-
Waiting to the King) and Mr. M. W.
Lampson (of the foreign office).

In describing the personality of the
Prince, one of the Japanese newspapers
refers to him as "a fairy tale Prince."
The paper says: "The personality of
Prince Arthur, it may be said, had much
to do with the enthusiasm in evidence.
The Prince, apart from the gossip which
heralded his arrival, was irresistibly
liked as soon as he was seen by the
immense crowd gathered to welcome him.
The Prince looks as if he might
have stepped out of the pages of one of
Andrew Lang's colored nursery books.
He belongs to the type universally as-
sociated among Anglo-Saxons with
blood of a man moulded by lineage and
line. When he stepped from the launch
conveying him from the Diadem to the
hatoba the crowd got a very good look
at him. They saw a very straight and
tall young man in the uniform of a
Hussar, the long white plums of his fur
shake accentuating his height. He has
vivid blue eyes, light hair and
A Carefully Trimmed Mustache
He smiles very readily and has a gen-
eral air that suggests to one the word
"bonnie." He looked wind-torn and
cheery, and he carried himself in a
manner that spoke of health and vigor.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is the
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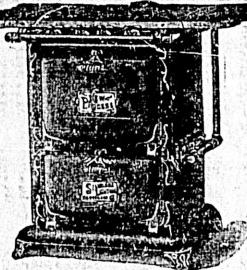
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The Best Cooks Use a GAS RANGE

Because there is no guesswork attached to working with them. The temperature of the oven can be gauged exactly and instantly regulated by simply turning a tap.

A GAS STOVE

Is ready at all times for instant use.

35 Yates Street

VICTORIA GAS CO., Ltd.

CHICAGO STRANGLER IS CONDENMED TO HANG

Perpetrator of Recent Fiendish Crime Will Receive His Just Deserts.

Chicago, March 24.—Richard Ivens, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister, was today sentenced to be hanged.

The murder of Mrs. Bessie Hollister occurred on the evening of January 12th last. It was one of the most atrocious and revolting in Chicago's history. Mrs. Hollister, the young wife of a prosperous business man, left her home on the day of the murder to sing at the funeral of a friend. Her body was found by Richard Ivens the following morning near a carpenter shop kept by Ivens' father. Ivens reported the discovery of the body to his father and the latter reported to the police. The same day Richard Ivens confessed to the police that he had committed the crime. In his confession he said he had dragged Mrs. Hollister into the alley, assaulted her and strangled her to death with a copper wire. In court Ivens declared that his mind was a blank concerning the crime, and that he did not remember making a confession. His counsel stated that the confession was obtained while

Ivens Was Under Hypnotic Influence of Assistant Chief of Police Schenckler. An attempt was also made to establish an alibi. Public feeling was stirred over this murder as it had not been stirred before in many years. It was the climax of a wave of crime, generally charged to the police force's numerical inadequacy and inefficiency. Public attention engaged in the consideration of a number of municipal problems by this crime, was concentrated on the necessity for fuller protection of girls and women, who had been the victims of thugs.

Mass meetings were held in various parts of the city and were attended liberally by conservative citizens who previously had avoided publicity. Out of private funds, "neighborhood" police forces were provided to protect certain sections of the city, and pressure was brought to bear on the city authorities to afford greater police protection. The pressure was irresistible, and recently out of funds, secured by the practical doubling of saloon license fees, an ordinance was passed providing for a good additional police force.

O. K. MINE BONDED.

Well Known Property Near Grand Forks to Change Hands.

Grand Forks, B. C., March 24.—Special—George Crearer of the Dominion Copper company, Julius Ehrlich of Greenwood and Karl Holman, manager of the Mother Lode mine, have just bonded the well known O. K. mine. It is reported the price is \$30,000 extending in payments over some 18 months. The O. K. lies about nine miles from Grand Forks up North fork and joins the Humming Bird property. By the terms of the bond work is to start on April 1st and be kept continuously going until the bond expires. The O. K. is rich gold and copper proposition, the immense ore body having been shown up at various places on the claim. Grand Forks people are jubilant over this deal as it means that another shipping mine will be treating its ore at Grand Forks in a short time.

EQUITABLE IN PARIS.

Suit of Defamation of Character Arising Out of Expose.

Paris, March 24.—The correctional tribunal today began the hearing of an action for alleged defamation of character and slander, brought by Eloy Du-

WEAK KIDNEYS

It is of but little use to try to doctor the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not mainly to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which is largely responsible for their condition. If the kidney nerve is strong and healthy, the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves. This system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver, and the stomach. For simplicity's sake Dr. Shoop has called this great nerve system the "Master Nerve." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to eat, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere usually results in the whole system.

For the "Health Book" on Dyspepsia and the "Health Book 2" on the Heart Token, you must Book 3 on the Kidneys address Dr. Shoop, Book 4 for Women, Box 106, Victoria, Book 5 for Men, W. S. State while Book 6 on Rheumatism you want. I. S. M.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Drug-gists everywhere.

DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

PIRATES AND STANDARD OIL.

Details of Chinese Freebooters' Raid on Company's Launch.

Hongkong, March 24.—Details of the capture and looting by Chinese pirates March 22, near Canton, of a launch owned by the Standard Oil Company were obtained today. The launch or tug Comet was proceeding to Keng-pun, between Wampoa and Canton, towing a lighter laden with kerosene oil. While passing what is known as the "second barrier," or second line of former obstructions to navigation, at 6:30 Thursday evening, and when in sight of Wampoa fort on the island of Wampoa, a number of junks manned by pirates closed around the Comet and her tow. A "stink-pot" was thrown into her engine room, the pirates boarded the launch and overpowered the crew. The pirates then触ed the Comet and the lighter, took all valuables from the vessel, including a number of Winchester rifles and 1000 pounds of ammunition. The cargo of kerosene was not touched. The pirates, it appears, missed capturing much more valuable booty. It was the intention of the Standard Oil Company's officials to ship \$200,000 in specie on the Comet on her last trip, but the coin was transferred to a freight steamer. The American consular officials are investigating the affair.

Alleged Spies Arrested

Vladivostok, March 24.—Two Japanese



Everybody Smokes Old Chum

ANOTHER BODY RECOVERED.

Twenty-three All Told Taken From the Century Mine.

Philippi, W. Va., March 24.—One body was recovered from the Century mine today and another is known to

A FAMILY SLAUGHTER.

Seven Persons Representing Three Generations Killed at Crossing.

Sunbury, Pa., March 24.—Seven persons, representing three generations of one family, were killed today on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway at Hass crossing, one mile south of this place. The dead are: G. W. Neldig, aged 63 years; Clarence Neldig, aged 41; Silas Neldig, aged 36, sons of the first named; Mrs. Clarence Neldig, aged 30, and three children—Mary, aged 4, Blanche, aged 6, and Gilbert, aged 2. All of the victims were instantly killed with the exception of Blanche, who died later at a hospital. There was to have been a family reunion tomorrow at the home of G. W. Neldig at Augustaville, a small village near here, and the latter had driven to the home of his sons to convey the party to his home.

OUTRAGES AT WARSAW.

Robberies and Lawlessness Are Continually Happening.

Warsaw, March 24.—The paymaster of the Vistula railroad was today shot by robbers, who secured \$3,500 from him.

Owing to continual robberies the authorities are placing sentries at the doors of private banks.

Thirty-four girls working in Kandler's mills, ten miles southwest of Lodz, on refusing to join a strike, were today

CALL AND INSPECT.

JAPANESE GOODS

Also the following plants: Rhubarb, Lemons, Cyano revoluta, Livistonia, Phineus, C. Excelsa, Fern Bulbs, Designs, Rings and Anchors.

Also Japanese Cotton Crepe, all kinds of patterns. Brassware, such as Jardinières, Vases, Incense Jars and Candlesticks.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.

VICTORIA, B. C.

THE PUBLIC

Will come to us when seeking extra values in good Groceries, so long as thrift remains an active trait in human nature. We quote:

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, OR LAKE OF THE WOODS FLOUR, per sack, \$1.50

CARNE'S MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, ground while you wait, per lb. .40

ARMOUR'S BONED HAM, for frying, per lb. 25

LYLE'S ENGLISH SYRUP. (Have you tried it?) per lb.29

We have a few sacks of Extra Choice Early Rose Seed Potatoes, grown by Mr. Parsons, First Street, if you need any.

CARNE'S UP-TO-DATE CASH GROCERY

Cor. Government and Fort Sts

PHONE 586.

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Ring up DIXI H. ROSS & CO., for a supply for the house.

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We have just received a large consignment of new records of all kinds; something new in gold moulded Victor and Red Seal.

THOS. PLIMLEY

Opposite Postoffice.

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...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

mainder are in a serious condition, ten of them not being expected to recover.

SHIP'S CARGO ON FIRE.

Freighter Runs Into St. Johns With Fire in Hold.

St. John's, Nfld., March 24.—The Titan, bound from New York for Liverpool, arrived tonight. Fire was discovered among inflammable materials in the cargo three days ago. An attempt to subdue the flames by injecting steam into the holds was unsuccessful, and the vessel then headed for St. John's. The extent of the fire is unknown, but is apparently not serious. She anchored in midstream tonight, but will dock at midnight and flood the hold to extinguish the fire.

GEORGIA SEEK RIGHTS.

Oppressed People of the Caucasus Demand Guaranteed Rights.

Tiflis, March 24.—The Georgians have presented the viceroy of the Caucasus with a demand for the autonomy of the church. When the kingdom of Georgia, whose heroic people upheld the banner of Christianity in the mountains of the Caucasus for centuries against the hosts of the prophet, became utterly exhausted by continual wars with the Turks and accepted the rule of the Czar in 1801, it was provided that Russia should respect the Georgian kings, recognize the autocephalous nature of the church, grant Georgian's immunity from Russian military conscription, and not interfere with their language, schools, etc.

The Georgian monarchy, however, was immediately suppressed. The people were powerless to resist, and, one by one, the political liberties guaranteed disappeared.

Process of Russification. The church alone, with a Georgian archexarch, continued as a national institution until after the Russo-Turkish war, when it succumbed to a process of Russification, being now presided over by a Russian archexarch and being administered by the synod at St. Petersburg. Some of the old nationalistic aspirations of the Georgians were revived by the reform movements in Russia, and there was also an incipient movement in favor of trying to restore the old kingdom of Georgia. The leaders of the race, however, realized that separation from Russia would only leave the Georgians at the mercy of the Turks, have decided to content themselves with trying to free their church from Russian control. They have been

A Double Bladed Hoe.—This hoe is somewhat like the adze being broad at one end and narrow at the other end of the blade. The broad end being used for breaking up the ground and the narrow end for making drills for seed. Price 60c each. A full line of garden tools, lawn mowers, etc., at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas St.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN

JENKINS.—On Thursday last, the wife of F. W. Jenkins, of a son.

MARRIED

McWM. BOURKE-MORRISON.—Married at Victoria, B. C., on March 21, 1906, by His Grace Archbishop Orth, Mr. H. Walter McW. Bourke, deputy director general Royal Department of Mines, Barrakuk, Major Isidore McW. Bourke, late of 92nd Highlanders, to Miss Cassandra O. Morrison, youngest daughter of the late Captain Dan. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, of Victoria, B. C.

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Monuments, Tablets, Granite Caskets, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

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Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

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Maple Syrup, quart bottle 25c
Victoria or Cowichan Creamery Butter, per lb. 35c

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"Empire Brand" Maple Syrup

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Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

Use telephone to Duncan.

The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

Three months 1 25
Six months 2 50
One year \$5 00

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Vancouver office of The Colonist has been removed to 612 Hastings Street, corner of Howe, where patrons and others will find this paper on file, and where all information may be obtained as to subscription and advertising rates. C. F. Beaven is in charge of the office.

TO ADVERTISERS—Copy of changes of advertisements intended for next day's insertion must be sent in not later than 6 p.m. each day. Advertisements (other than classified) for insertion in Sunday's issue must be in hand not later than Friday night.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BILL.

A bill has been introduced at Ottawa for the better observance of the Sabbath, the outlines of which appeared in the Colonist Friday morning. After reading the provisions as outlined one has mixed feelings on the subject. Certain of the provisions, we feel certain, will be bitterly opposed in the West, as exceeding the limits to which legislative authority should reasonably extend, and as in contravention of the private rights of the subject. In some respects the bill enforces a distinction which should properly be observed in all Christian lands, and in some respects it is return to the barbarous blue laws, which by common consent have been allowed to become obsolete.

In legislating for Sabbath observance, and as upon any other subject having a moral effect upon the conduct of the individual or of the community, there should be the same discrimination shown as is shown in ordinary legislation—discrimination between what affects the public weal and what is purely a matter of individual conscience and moral choice. For instance, there are certain things the doing of which affects the rights of others or offends public sentiment. These things are too obvious to require enumeration. There are other things, regarding which each man must be his own moral mentor, must take the responsibility of doing or not doing, according as his conscience dictates. Among these things we might mention the playing of cards, dancing, the use of alcoholic beverages, the reading of secular literature on Sunday, etc., etc. Public opinion would revolt, and properly so, against legislation which assumed to regulate the character of a man's diet, his dress, his recreations, his literature. Such legislation is calculated to impose restrictions on his free will as much as did the Inquisition under Phillip of Spain. In fact, the Inquisition, which assumed to inquire not only into conduct and expressed opinions upon religious dogmas, but the inmost thoughts of the mind and the sacred recesses of the soul, was but the logical development of the principle at the bottom of all this class of sumptuary legislation. It was the product of an age when certain men assumed the right to think for others. In this age, and in so far as certain provisions of the proposed Sunday legislation is concerned, liberty-loving citizens are justified in resenting to the fullest extent an attempt to prescribe what shall or shall not be their individual line of conduct in matters of conscience.

We have no hesitation in endorsing without qualification the motto from "Junius," adopted by the Toronto Globe, that "the subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." It is a motto which has a much wider application than it was probably intended to have by "Junius," who had political liberties in view, particularly, and a still much wider application than the Toronto Globe, which reflects the limitations sought to be imposed by the people of Ontario on the rest of the Dominion, has any true conception of. The West will not submit in certain matters of moral judgment to be dictated to or dominated over by the narrow sections of the East, and it might as well be understood now, when the legislation is in its nascent stage, as later on when an attempt will be made to enforce what is obnoxious or contrary to sound principles of government.

We must, however, make perfectly plain the principles for which we contend. As a Christian country we recognize the proper observance of a Sabbath in accordance with our professed religious convictions and as a utilitarian measure of great value. Hence we have two not wholly harmonious elements of

society—two extremes, we may say—co-operating to bring into effect the legislation now before the House of Commons. The one is the element represented by evangelicals, clerical and lay, imbued with the religious phase of the question. The other is the labor element, not particularly affected by the motives of the other, which strongly supports the measure for the legal recognition of a complete day of rest. The latter occupies a sound and impregnable position, which any sane man, whatever his religious views may be, must support. The former is right and justified, in the interest of public morals, up to the point where the mandates of law impinge upon the sacred rights of man to interpret Sabbathism according to what, for himself, is right or wrong, and do not usurp the moral responsibility which the Creator has endowed at least every British subject—other nationalities can speak for themselves—of sound mind, over 21 years of age, and allowed outside of jail.

The law in question has been strangely and wonderfully made in some ways, although, as previously intimated, there are many good features connected with it. It recognizes several good principles; but it carries the principles to an extreme. It draws a line between work which represents that of an ordinary calling or avocation and work of necessity. It prevents commercialism and industrialism of any kind for profit. It aims, we assume, to give every man one day's rest in seven. So far, it is all right; that is, within limits of reason. It is, perhaps, hard to draw the line, but it must be drawn somewhere. It is not reasonable to say that no man must work on Sunday, no matter what the kind of employment may be. Some must work in order that the great majority may rest and live. If the principle were to be applied strictly the world would come to a standstill. Some trains must move, ships must sail, mail must be sorted, meals must be cooked, church organs pumped for music, choir leaders paid to lead, and caretakers paid to look after the church premises, and the preacher to preach, and the priest to minister to his flock. All of these are works of toil—services paid for on the Lord's day. But says the bill:

"It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's day to run, conduct or convey by any mode of conveyance any excursion on which passengers are conveyed for hire, and having for its principal or only object the carriage on that day of such passengers for amusement or pleasure, and passengers so conveyed shall not be deemed to be travellers within the meaning of this act."

What, let us inquire, is the object of the Sabbath? Primarily, we believe, rest. God rested on the seventh day and hallowed it—set it apart for that special purpose. But rest does not in this sense imply lying still, or shutting oneself up in a room, engaged all day in reading religious books and praying. Rest implies change, a form of recreation. The man who never takes a holiday gets stale and seedy in time, and is ordered by his physician to take a rest, to go on a trip, or seek a change of air or occupation. Hence the Sabbath is God's automatic method of supplying humanity with rest, and resting his physical and mental vigor. It depends a great deal upon what a man's occupation is as to what constitutes his rest. A man who works in an office, in the workshop or in the studio or laboratory all week will not find his physical requirements satisfied by remaining in doors all Sunday for fear of violating some law of his Maker. We need not fear; God did not make the green fields, and the sunlight, and the forests, and the broad expanse of water, and the mountain tops and then prevent us from enjoying them upon the only day upon which it is possible for the great majority of us to enjoy them. Did God create us to tantalize us with good things beyond our reach? If we are not to run excursions, or hire vehicles, or bicycles, or automobiles, how are the workingmen of the cities and the great majority of the middle class, who cannot afford these things, to reach the outside world? Must not somebody work in order that the greatest good may be possible to the greatest number on Sunday? Though, we believe, that every man should have one day in seven, even if he be not the seventh. We believe that one day in seven belongs to the stolid man, the postoffice clerk, the trainman, the motor-man and conductor, the preacher, the engineer and everybody else who has to work on Sunday, and that it might be secured to him by law. It is the fundamental need of his nature.

We believe firmly in a supreme being, in religion, in prayer, in a Sabbath, in the law of doing good, and in a future life, but we do not believe that the Creator invented the beauties of nature and the benefits of outdoor life and then put so many strings on men in the name of religion that they could not enjoy them. We believe He made the Sabbath in order that man might be placed in harmony with nature and the delights of life. He knew that it would take man, on the average, six days in the week, working at least eight hours a day—some of us sixteen—to make a living for himself and those depending on him, and He made the seventh that he might not only worship his Maker, but revitalize his physical nature with pure air and exercise. No one can make us believe that God would make laws against violation of the Sabbath and then tempt men and women to break them by spreading a beautiful panorama before them from which they must turn their eyes or be damned. Our Savior expressed the true idea by stating that

EGGS FOR THE MORROWS

While Eggs are cheap, preserve them for future use. Fifteen or Twenty-five cents invested in SHOTBOLT'S WATER GLASS now, and a few minutes of your time will save you dollars next winter. IT KEEPS THE EGGS FRESH. SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 Johnson St., near Govrnm't St. Electric Sign

Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.

The world was made before the Sabbath, and when man was created he was endowed with a certain judgment and moral responsibility in respect to how he should regard it. For his interpretation of his duties in that regard and the manner of his life he must be accountable. The new law says that it shall not be lawful for any person on Sunday "to shoot at a target, mark or other object, or to use any gun, rifle or other engine for that purpose." Who gave law-makers the divine right to curb a man's freedom to shoot at a mark if he chooses to do so? They might as well say that we have no right to use our eyes to measure distances or to play marbles on Sunday. It may be morally wrong to play marbles, but is the law to step in and stop it if we regard it as an innocent amusement, or even if we violate our own conscience in doing so? It is carrying law to the most ridiculous extremes. Isaiah, we think it is, lays down certain rules of conduct for keeping the Sabbath holy. We are informed that we must not "think our own thoughts" on that day. Why not incorporate a clause against "thinking" in the code and exact a penalty of "\$1 and not more than \$40 and costs"? It is true that some persons—and notably some law-makers—would by nature become exempt from its provisions, but it would make it not the less objectionable to the large majority of men and women who are endowed with the faculty of thought.

As a final observation, we note that Quebec province is exempt in a measure from the operations of the proposed law. Mr. Fitzpatrick, the introducer of the law, is one of the representatives of that province, and we can quite understand that he has a wholesome regard for the opinion of his constituents as he has apparently contempt for the feelings of a large element of the people outside of that province.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE LATE CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON.

At the time of and following the death of the late Christopher Robinson, K. C., who has been rightly referred to as one of the great lawyers of the British Empire, there were a great many appreciative comments upon his legal ability, his high standing in the profession of law, and his adherence to a very exalted conception of professional ethics—all of which were richly deserved. Perhaps the most appreciative of the eulogies that have been paid to the memory of the great advocate comes from Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, to the editor of the Canada Law Journal. It is an especial compliment, emanating as it does from one who occupies the very foremost legal position in the British Empire. His Lordship, after referring in terms of high appreciation of Mr. Robinson's learning, ability and judgment, shared by all members of the English bar with whom he came in contact, refers to the occasions on which the deceased was met in appeals to the Privy Council, the Bering Sea arbitration and the Alaskan boundary case. Alverstone's tribute to the dead tribune is unqualified and, we have no doubt, sincere. He says:

From the first I discovered the extraordinary value of Mr. Robinson's profound and varied knowledge of the law and of his ripe judgment. Later in the course of the proceedings on the preparation of the counter-case and written argument and the oral conduct of the case in Paris, Sir Charles Russell, who, as attorney general to Mr. Gladstone's government, had succeeded to the position of leading counsel, often expressed to me the opinion that Robinson's assistance was invaluable. On more than one occasion when Sir Charles Russell and I could not see our way clearly, Robinson's foresight and judicial mind kept us out of difficulties.

The warm friendship formed under these circumstances lasted until his death, and when it fell to my lot to discharge the arduous duties of a member of the Alaska boundary tribunal it was no surprise to me that no one presented the case for Great Britain with greater clearness or force than Christopher Robinson, although he did so under conditions of health which rendered his task of addressing the court of no small effort to himself. It was a great privilege to be permitted to enjoy his friendship, and I shall cherish his memory as long as I live.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

VINDICATION OF MR. GLADSTONE

Sir—I do not know what Mr. Gladstone's views regarding "raffles" may be; probably he disapproves of them as heartily as do either of your correspondents. Neither am I surprised at the aspersions "Gamboller" casts on them.

Unfortunately raffles have sometimes been used in the more formal church bazaars in past years; they are not an evil confined to that community, though that is beside the point. Mr. Gladstone is, comparatively speaking, a new-

man, and I hope he will be a good one. I do not know what the result of his action will be, but I hope it will be a good one.

Soon pangs of hunger came—

Steaks were ordered for meals,

Answered appeals,

Try all they could, the stove

Did nought else but smoke;

Many laughed, and many swore—

No one saw the joke,

But soon they got to work,

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EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY



THE KING

IN every art there is an acknowledged head, something that stands above all others. Wedgwood China and Porcelain is the universally admitted king of the Potter's Art; the reasons for this are simple. For over one hundred and fifty years the sign and trademark of the house of Wedgwood on China or Porcelain has certified to the unexcelled purity and high quality of the materials used. The fact that it is the standard of excellence in the connoisseurs' collection abundantly proves the beauty and richness of the designs. The additional fact that it is the ambition of every bride and housewife throughout the world, be she the wife of king, lord or commoner, to own a Wedgwood service, testifies to there being a superiority about Wedgwood possessed by no other ware.

WE ARE DISPLAYING IN OUR CHINA DEPARTMENT THE LARGEST AND MOST SELECT STOCK OF WEDGWOOD CHINA AND PORCELAIN EVER EXHIBITED UNDER ONE ROOF OUTSIDE THE CITY OF LONDON. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THIS UNIQUE COLLECTION; IT IS AN EDUCATION IN ALL THAT IS BEST IN CHINA, AND CONSISTS OF DINNER, TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE SERVICES, BEAUTIFUL VASES, PLAQUES AND ART PLATES.

A Purchase of Wedgwood Ware is one of the safest investments you can make; every year adds to its value.

Here is a proof:

A gentleman who lives within fifty miles of Victoria inherited a Wedgwood Tea and Coffee Service, manufactured in the year 1835. Some years since he was entertaining in his London home a business friend who was the head of one of the largest Art Pottery firms in that city, a man who is admitted to be one of the finest judges and keenest buyers in the world. After dinner the cafe noir was served in the Wedgwood set. At the sight of it the connoisseur's eyes sparkled, and in the privacy of the smoking room he, with an apology for his seeming rudeness, offered his host five guineas per piece for the entire set; almost fifty dollars for each cup and saucer which originally had probably cost half a dollar. The offer was refused for the good and sufficient reason that Wedgwood ware of that age is almost priceless.

WHY DO THE BRIDE'S PARENTS

friends or relatives always include a Wedgwood Tea, Dinner or Coffee Service as one of their chief presents in the Old Country? Simply because they know they are giving her something that will increase in value every year and which she can display with pride at all her entertainments.

A list of our Wedgwood Goods would occupy a full page of the Colonist and then we could not do adequate justice to them. We prefer to let them display their own exquisite charms. You are an invited and welcome guest.

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Every cigar branded.

Insist on having them.

For sale everywhere.

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Will cure any Skin Disease that lasts a long time. Heals Old Scars & Makes New Fresh.

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USE OUR

Buttermilk Toilet Lotion

Its timely use will save you much discomfort. Cures chapped hands. Very soothing and healing. It is neither greasy nor sticky, and gloves can be worn immediately after using. 25c. per bottle.

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HOUSES \$500 UP; EASY TERMS

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HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF CITYPacific Realty and Commission Co.
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Insure with The London Mutual, established 1859; Montreal-Canada, established 1859, and Ottawa Fire Insurance Co.

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Carnation Wheat Flakes, per package 30 cents
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MORRIS' ROCK GUESSING CONTEST

Every purchase of 25 cents and upwards entitles the purchaser to a guess at the weight of rock shown in window.

lbs.	ozs.	grs.
Nearest	\$75.00
Next	50.00
Next	25.00
Next	Musical Figure
Next	100 Cigars
Next	5 lbs. Tobacco

Should two or more guesses tie for any reward the amount of that reward will be divided

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AND SAVE THE CHILD

Buy your boy a Fishing Rod and send him to the country to brace up on fresh air and exercise.

A Fine Lot of Boys Rods

From 25c. to \$1.00 at

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We also have all kinds of Tackle for Grown-ups.

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We have the following on hand:

UP-TO-DATE, EARLY ROSE
ROSE OF THE NORTH

The latter is a new variety, heavy cropper, good keeper, of excellent quality, and matures ten days earlier than any other on the market.

F. R. STEWART & CO.

Junior Guild.—The Junior guild of St. John's church will hold a special business meeting tomorrow in the guild room at 8 p. m. As some important business is to be discussed, all members are urgently requested to attend.

A Church Feature.—This evening in First Presbyterian church the beautiful evening hymn, "Savior Guard Us While We Sleep," written by Mr. D. A. Fraser, of the teaching staff of the city schools, will be sung as a solo at the close of the sermon by Mrs. Gregson. The music was composed by Mr. Barron, also of Victoria.

Lecture on London.—On Tuesday evening next, at Semple's hall, Victoria West, Rev. C. E. Cooper, who was born in London, and has made a special study of his native city, will give a lecture on "London, the capital of the Empire." The lecture will be illustrated by a splendid series of views shown by a favorite eye light magic lantern. The price for admission is 25 cents.

Regimental Order.—According to an order just issued by Lieut. Col. Hall commanding the Fifth regiment, the following men having been attested will be taken on the strength of the regiment and will assume the regimental No. opposite their names: No. 285 Gr. Thos. Pea, March 12, 1906; No. 273 Gr. Cuthbert Stapleton, March 12, 1906; No. 227 Gr. Henry Price, March 12, 1906. In future office will be held at 8:30 o'clock. Next week office will be held on Tuesday evening at the above time instead of Wednesday.

Mothers' Club.—At the meeting of the Mothers' Club held last Wednesday afternoon, it was decided to give an "at home" on Tuesday afternoon, April 3, for the benefit of the Home Nursing Society. This is a worthy society, doing a great deal of good in its own quiet way. The committee are arranging a splendid programme and tea will be served about 4:30 o'clock. There will be no charge for admission or for tea and it is hoped there will be a large attendance, as a collection will be taken.

Women's Auxiliary.—On Tuesday next at the city hall at 2:30 p.m., the regular meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital will take place. A full attendance of members is requested.

Meeting of Macabees.—At the regular review of the Baxter Hive, No. 8, Ladies of the Macabees, it was announced that Mrs. Kemp, D. S. C., of Vancouver, will be present at the first review in April. Members will please bear this in mind.

Voters' List.—At the office of the Registrar of Voters yesterday a continual stream of citizens thronged the office, anxious to get their names on the voters' list. The list will be closed tomorrow, and the revision will take place on May 7.

Interesting Lecture.—The Rev. Dr. Matthews of Seattle, who will lecture at the Metropolitan Methodist Church on Tuesday night, will be a guest of Mr. Steve Jones of the Dominion Hotel while in town.

Agricultural Association.—His worship, Mayor Morley gives notice that a meeting of all those in sympathy with the 1906 exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural association will be held in the city hall on Tuesday evening next, to discuss matters relative to the exhibition. The chair will be taken promptly at 8 o'clock.

Concert and Social.—On Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, a concert and social will be given, which promises to be of particular interest. Special interest attaches to this event as it will mark the church's freedom from debt. A programme in keeping with the importance of the occasion has been arranged, which will include a number of addresses and among the vocal numbers a selection by Mrs. Weir, a sister of Mrs. MacRae, wife of the pastor of the church, who is visiting Victoria.

Wedded at Winnipeg.—At Christ Church, Winnipeg, on the 22nd ultimo, the marriage took place of Mr. John Seaman, engineer, of West Selkirk, and Miss Mary Currie of Winnipeg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Sydney Chambers, only the immediate friends of the contracting parties being present. The bride was becomingly attired in a traveling dress of dark green cloth, with hat to match. After the wedding breakfast the happy couple left by train for their lovely new home at Selkirk, where they will reside. Miss Currie is well known in Victoria, having resided here for a number of years.

Salvation Army.—The officers in charge of the local Salvation Army corps, has received the news that Major and Mrs. Rawling, who for the first six months have acted as provincial officers for the British Columbia and Yukon, have received orders to report for duty at the Salvation Army's headquarters in Toronto on April 9th. They will therefore "farewell" from this province on April 1st, and leave here in time to reach Toronto on the date given above. They will be succeeded by Brigadier and Mrs. Smeeton, who will arrive from Toronto on or about April 5th. The brigadier was here a short time ago, acting as private secretary to Commissioner Combs, on his recent visit here in connection with the colonization scheme. The brigadier will start out to visit the Salvation Army corps under his command at once, and his welcome meeting has been set for April 13th for this corps. Everybody is cordially invited to attend this meeting on Good Friday. Meetings are held as follows in the Salvation Army hall on Broad street, Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 8 p. m. for the public. Sunday at 7 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m.

French Toilet.—Mrs. Winch, 134 Chatham, above Quadra street, representing Dr. Christian's celebrated French Toilet.

Saturday's Bargains.—Gent's wool socks, 10c pair; gent's merino (English manufacture) socks, 12½c pair; gent's Scotch Flingwool socks, 25c pair. The above are worth double the money. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

NEW COSTUMES

On Monday we display the contents of another large consignment of fashionable

TAILORED COSTUMES

Those ladies who were disappointed in not being able to secure one from the previous consignment have another opportunity of selecting an individual costume—one of this season's London productions.

LADIES' COATS

We are opening more new arrivals in this section, and shall welcome your early inspection.

Mail Orders receive very prompt attention.

CAMPBELL'S

31 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

C.030

CANTON BAZAAR

100 GOVERNMENT ST.

All kinds of Fancy Goods in Silks, Linens, Drawwork, etc. Large consignment of new goods in China Ware, Novelties, etc., just arrived. Call and inspect our new and up-to-date stock.

FLEMING BROS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS and KODAK AGENTS

We make a specialty of enlarging photos of every description and finishing for amateurs. Blue prints and plans copied. Views and Photo Supplies at

50½ Govt St, Over Sommers' Store

RELIABLE WATCHES

In these days of railway trains and electric street cars, a good Watch is an necessity for everyone. We have them in stock at prices to suit all purses, and every watch guaranteed.

Metel Watches from \$ 2.50
Gun Metal Watches from 5.00
Silver Watches from 5.00
Gold-filled Watches from 15.00
Solid Gold Watches from 20.00

We have also some very pretty Chatelaine Watches from \$10.00 to \$20.00 each, any one of which would make a suitable present for a lady.

C. E. Redfern,
43 GOVERNMENT ST.

P. O. Box 93

Telephone 118.

Show Cases

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

DICKSON & HOWES
Phone 1165. 131-133 Johnson St.WHEN DRINKING "COFFEE"
DRINK THE BEST

CROWN COFFEE

Is a pure blend of the finest Java and Mocha and is healthy and stimulating beverage.

Sold by all grocers
1 and 2 lb. tins

IN THE

COLUMBIA
GRAPHOPHONE

MODEL OF 1906.

The Perfect Talking Machine HAS COME

COMPACT and ATTRACTIVE in APPEARANCE; PURE, MELLOW and NATURAL in Tone—it charms the most critical.

Prices, \$15.00 to \$10.00 on Easy Terms.

FLETCHER BROS.
Sole Agents for B. C. and Y. T.

93 GOVERNMENT ST.

Elite Millinery Store

43 FORT STREET

The Latest Gage Hats.

Just opened up. Call and inspect them.

Chew Yuen & Co.

25 STORE STREET.

All kinds of Hand Made and Water Proof Shoes Made to Order. Shoe Repairing Neatly Done. Prices Moderate.

PACIFIC WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO.

OFFICE, 9 VIEW STREET.

Theatre Buildings.

Reduced rates, Seattle and Port Townsend—quick and accurate service.

Call B. C. Messenger Co. for box. Phone No. 409.

A SNAP

TO LET—restaurant; first class, central location; fully equipped with new furniture, which can be purchased at a bargain. Apply

A. W. BRIDGMAN,

41 Government St.

MALTHOID
ROOFING

Manufactured By

The Paraffine Paint Co.
MAKERS OF SATISFACTORY ROOFING

For, sheds, barns, factories, flat or pitch roofs.

Send for sample and price lists.

R. ANGUS

51 Wharf Street, Victoria

Dr. Garesche removed to 118 Yates St.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

SEE OUR<br

A LADY MAKES POULTRY PAY

The Scene of Success Is Intelligent Study of Methods—Expert Advice on Outdoor Brooding

Written For the Sunday Colonist by H. F. Pullen.

IT has been often asked if raising cows is a suitable occupation for a woman. A question that is more to the point is: Can a woman make a financial success of the poultry business, and is it an occupation that is likely to prove interesting to anyone who looks below the surface and wants to do something more than ordinary routine work?

Miss Alice Turner of Cadboro Bay road commenced keeping chickens in a small way four years ago, just for a pastime and found it so extremely interesting that she has almost adopted it as a profession. She says that although she has kept account of all expenses and receipts she has not balanced her books at the end of the year, but is quite sure the chickens pay her well. She has made a thorough study of the best conditions under which to keep them and the best kind to keep and therefore may be considered an authority on the subject.

The one thing she tries to impress on all she meets, that it is absolutely necessary to learn all the details of the business if you would not make a failure of it. She advises the beginner to start in a small way and learn all he can before investing much. Many people have bought large incubators, and all the paraphernalia of the henry, only to fail dismally through sheer ignorance. Incubators and brooders are difficult to manage successfully unless one has had some experience, but it does not take long to learn if one is interested.

Miss Turner advises anyone intending to go into chicken raising commercially either to take a course of instruction or live for some time with a practical man and thus learn the business at first hand. A few months thus spent will repay the time and labor involved.

All fanciers have their favorite breeds. Without claiming absolute superiority over all other kinds, Miss Turner likes the Black Orpingtons the best because they have a very fine appearance, lay well, are good table birds and mature very quickly. A glance at the breeding pens proved the first statement to be true and the fine round contour of the blacks indicated a table bird of highest quality. There is a great similarity about all the Orpingtons, but the black variety is by far the most beautiful bird.

Buried Rocks were kept by this fancier some time ago but were not satisfactory. This she ascribed rather to the fact that she was unfortunate in choosing a poor strain, than in the general undesirability of the breed. There is no doubt that the Rock is a splendid bird and the best laying strains are among the most useful all round hens. Some people prefer the non-sitting hens but Miss Turner thinks they take long rests which make up for the loss of time in brooding.

Almost every fancier has his or her own method of feeding. Miss Turner's method is rather unique. Every morning the hens are fed in their pens with a few handfuls of grain which is strewn on the floors among the straw. The object of this is to give them an opportunity to warm themselves in scratching for it. At ten o'clock they are given a cool mash composed of a mixture of bran, shorts, ground oats and dried beef scrap. This is mixed quite crumbly, never soft, and is fed in troughs. Twice a week during the winter there is mixed with this a small quantity of bone meal and condition powder. The feed of mush is never a heavy one and is given chiefly for the purpose of feeding the beef scrap and condition powder. Too much mush makes the chickens lazy.

In the evening a heavy feed of grain is given in order that the hens crops may be full when they go to roost. This may be full when they go to roost. This or oats, and when the weather is fine

The Value of Charcoal

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectively clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stewart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR

...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR

...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

Scalp Specialists

Use and Recommend

Newbro's Herpicide

"I am sending you my photograph to show what Newbro's Herpicide has done for me.
"Since I first tried Herpicide upon my hair I have used it exclusively in giving scalp treatment to others, and I would not think of trying to get along without it."
(Signed) MRS. ANNA CONNER.

2807 Archer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hundreds of lady scalp specialists and hair dressers use and recommend Newbro's Herpicide, instead of products of their own manufacture upon which a much larger profit could be made. They claim that Herpicide makes friends for them and gives much better satisfaction. Some hair dressers use Herpicide for obstinate cases only, but why not use the best first?

Herpicide is a delightful dressing that can be used when there is no disease of the hair or scalp, and is an actual remedy for dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair; it stands in a class singularly its own.

Many ladies object to a gummy and sticky hair dressing, or one that is full of sedimentary chemicals intended to dye the hair. The marked preference for a clean and dainty preparation, particularly one that overcomes excessive oiliness and leaves the hair light and fluffy, is reflected in the enormous sale of Newbro's Herpicide. Discriminating ladies become enthusiastic over its refreshing quality and exquisite fragrance. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

At Drug Stores—Send 10 cents in stamps to The Herpicide Co., Dept. N., Windsor, Ont., for a Sample.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY AT

BOWES' PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE

98 GOVERNMENT STREET, NEAR YATES STREET.



Mrs. Anna Conner.

Scientific Miscellany

At the summer solstice at Park, the sun descends only eighteen degrees below the horizon, and twilight continues from the setting of the sun in the northwest until its rising in the northeast. At midnight a luminescence several degrees high can be observed in the north. This faint light was first photographed by Ponson and Quisset from the top of the King's Tower, and it was conclusively proven to be from the sun. Photometric study was urged by the late M. Corbin. A special photometer has now been constructed by M. Touchet, and with this apparatus the varying intensities of the twilight are will be accurately measured from the Elveden observatory.

"Meantime have the brooder in place with sand on the floor of it, and for the first day only, a piece of sacking (washed clean) laid over it. They will find their feet and run about better on this at the very first. After the first day put a very layer of chaff over the sand. It is the softest and nicest thing for them to sleep on. Have the lamp going and the brooder thoroughly warm, but there is a bottom heat be careful to have a thick enough covering of sand to keep it from being too hot.

"Now, if at all possible, place the brooder in a warm room for the first week or more, if convenient. Have in front of it at the same level a platform of very light wood, say five feet long by three broad, and six or eight inches high, with the sides and end closed. For this make a cover in two sections of 1/2 inch wire netting tacked to a lath frame.

The whole thing should be as light as possible so as to be easy to handle. Sprinkle beach sand, warmed and dried in the oven, all over the platform, and place two or three saucers with inverted cups in them to hold the water. This done, all is ready for the occupants.

"When the chicks appear quite strong and inclined to move about they can be removed to the brooder. Have a very warmly lined basket, well heated, and with warm flannel to cover it. Open the door and take the chicks that come running to you. They will all be strong and ready for the move. If any seem later hatched, leave them a little longer, and if there are any crippled or any really weak ones, as there nearly always are at least one or two, take my advice and kill them at once. It will save you much trouble and anxiety. Start out with your brood or brooders full of fine, strong, happy little chicks that will be a pleasure to you all day through, and do not let some pitiful little objects spoil your satisfaction every time you look at them.

"Get the chicks gently in the brooder under the cover, and let them take their own time to come out. Presently you will hear twitters, and first one, then another will run out on to the clean sand and begin to pick, until soon the whole platform will be full of the downy beautiful little things. It is money well spent to buy some grit for these babies and sprinkle it on the sand. Do not feed them but let them spend the day on the sand, and taking a drink if they like it. In the evening a little coarse oatmeal and bread crumbs do nicely for their supper.

"The first night is rather an anxious time and one looks often to see that the chicks are not crowded because cold, and at the same time not too hot. Great care must be taken not to overheat them, yet if they crowd in the first few days it is fatal. The soft little bodies cannot stand crushing. They get hurt internally and die. It is worth while watching them well the first few nights—watching them both late and early. Experience soon teaches—when they are comfortable, and if one understands, it is possible to brood even a brooder together for about a week. If doubtful it is better to have only fifty in a brood.

"The first meal next morning will find them hungry and eager. Bread crumbs, coarse oatmeal, and cracked wheat, all dry, will disappear rapidly, and having had such a generous supply of sand and grit before any food they can safely take any grain you give them. I have actually seen a newly hatched chick pick up a whole wheat and not harm come to it, as he had already swallowed his teeth.

"Then one can make a very nice mixture for them of finely cracked corn, wheat, rice, coarse oatmeal, millet, etc., all dry. Also after the first day or two give them plenty of green food, tender grass or dandelion, cut fine with the scissors, and a little well boiled meat, minced fine, or else plenty of sweet milk to drink—either will do—always, of course, taking care that there is plenty of grit. It is well to give some charcoal in the food too, now and then.

"After the first day or two I sprinkle clover chaff (which can be got in any stable loft) over their platform, and they scratch in this from morn till night, and get so lusty and strong. I give the food, mixed with cut grass, in little troughs made of laths, as soon as they are able to eat out of them.

"If the brooding is carefully done and the chicks strong at first you should not lose a single one.

"The little platform is only sufficient for a very few days. If the floor of the room they are in can be used that is just the thing for the next step. Spread a good supply of sand and chaff on that, and set a little runway down from the platform. Just see how they fly up and down fluttering their wings and fairly dancing with delight. You cannot imagine more pretty playthings than

with the coming of daylight, the selenium permits the ready passage of an electric current and so causes the cutting off of the gas, which the apparatus turns on again. The selenium, of course, is shielded from the light of the burning gas.

THE TIMBER FIGHT.

Government and J. S. Emmerson Have Not Yet Finished Business.

It seems as if the battle between Mr. J. S. Emerson and the provincial government in regard to the right of government to export logs is by no means at an end, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. Mr. Emerson is said to have 12,000,000 feet of timber at different points along the northern coast, which was felled before the passing of the Timber Act just closed. He estimates that \$8,000,000 feet of this is composed of northern cedar, which cannot be sold at a good profit here, though the remainder, which consists of first-class fir logs, can be readily disposed of. According to Mr. Emerson's interpretation of section 2 of the Timber Manufacture Act, it is not retroactive and cannot apply to timber cut before the passage of the bill, and it therefore leaves him at liberty to export his cedar logs, which are cut under hand loggers' licenses.

Yesterday Timber Officer Murray, accompanied by Provincial Constable Munro and four others, left for the North on the steamer Chehalis with the evident intention of seizing Mr. Emerson's boats. They will first make for Secret Cove and then for Ragged Island, where timber booms are usually stored in transit down the coast. A man will also be left at Broughton Island. Their seizures will be made on the ground that the owner of the booms is suspected of intending to export them. Mr. Emerson has obtained legal advice, and it is evident that the point of law

isn't clear.

Capeo, much used in Holland and other European countries, is a product of the British Isles, the "false cotton tree." It is a down of yellowish brown silky filaments, which is found in the capsule of the fruit, where it surrounds and protects the tender pulp. It is not only very light, but it absorbs scarcely any water, even after months of maceration. Less than a pound is sufficient to support a man of ordinary weight in water. In England and America the material is being used instead of cork for life-saving apparatus, and French surgeons now find that it has advantages as a substitute for wadding or cotton for bandages or compresses. It is suggested that the price, which is now high, might be reduced by encouraging the cultivation of this variety of bamboo in Eastern colonies.

"A new artificial granite reported from Freiburg, Baden, is made from chips of granite or marble, or both. These are made into a consistent putty with a suitable proportion of cement, water, coloring matter, and any other desired ingredients, and the mixture is shaped in molds and allowed to set. The blocks are then immersed in water to acquire a certain amount of water. On removal they are dried and hardened in a warm and shady place, after which they are polished.

The idea of using chloroform for consumption was suggested to British physicians on noting the temporary improvement in consumptive patients after operations. There has been no definite proof, but there is no opportunity to test the theory fully, but has obtained favorable results in little experimenting with chloroform as an inhalant. This liquid being very volatile and a germeicide, he contends that it should be an ideal drug for destroying bacilli in the lungs.

"When the chicks are thoroughly accustomed to find their way in and out of the brooder I lift one end of the little yard, propping it high enough that the chicks can get under it easily, and let them have the run of the whole yard. Then the trouble is pretty well over. Each night after they have come out of doors, the heat in the brooder is lessened, unless the weather is unfavorable, and very soon they need no heat at all. When that time comes they may be moved to a weaning coop, and a week or two later to a chicken house.

"If the chickens are for breeding stock feed still on dry grain, but if for market, they can be hastened very much by giving soft food."

WONDERS OF A MODERN FACTORY.

Machinery Does the Work of Human Hands and the Perfect Food Is Made in Absolute Cleanliness.

A visit to the greatest modern food factory is a revelation to anyone not familiar with the development of machinery in recent years. Such a visit verifies the claims of the manufacturers of Malta-Vita, that this perfect whole-wheat food is cooked, steamed, mixed, baked and packed in absolute cleanliness.

"Purity" is the watchword of this wonderful establishment. From the time the wheat is received in the factory until the finished product is shipped out to all parts of the world, Malta-Vita is not soiled by human hands. Machinery, clean, shining machinery conveys the wheat through all the long process, even to the packing and sealing of the airtight, germ-proof, dirt-proof packages.

The strength of hair has been found by a German experimenter to vary greatly with color. A single black hair supported one ounce, one of very dark brown, 2½ ounces, brown, 3½ ounces, but yellow scarcely held up 2 ounces without breaking.

Twice as much heat is generated by X rays as lead in zinc. The only explanation evident to the discoverer is that certain elements are broken up by these rays, and that the energy liberated from these atoms forms part of that appearing when the rays are absorbed by matter.

And the remedy at the drug store is just as good as the sample we send out. For instance, here is a man who got such immediate relief from the sample that he at once bought a box. Was it just as good? Undoubtedly, since it cured him after all sorts and kinds of things had failed. And it wasn't one of those simple cases of a few year's standing—it had existed 50 years.

We don't do this as a matter of amusement or philanthropy, but because it is to our interest to do so. We know that the sufferer from piles, tormented and driven almost crazy by this wretched trouble, will find such immediate relief that he will go at once to his druggist and buy a box and get well.

We know that we have got the greatest remedy in the world for piles, and we are ready and willing to stand or fall by the verdict of those who make the trial. We have been doing this for some years now and we never yet have had occasion to regret it.

And the remedy at the drug store is just as good as the sample we send out. For instance, here is a man who got such immediate relief from the sample that he at once bought a box. Was it just as good? Undoubtedly, since it cured him after all sorts and kinds of things had failed. And it wasn't one of those simple cases of a few year's standing—it had existed 50 years.

Here is a sample of the kind of letters we get every day and we don't have to ask for them:

"Friend, I will write to tell what good your Pyramid Pile Cure has done for me. I used your sample, and it did me so much good I went and got two boxes, and I used one and I am another man altogether. I have no pain, no piles, and I have been troubled with them for over 50 years, and could find no relief till now, thanks to your timely cure. Use my name if it will do you any good. Isaac Smith, Wharton, New York."

Pyramid Pile Cure is for sale at every druggist's at 50 cents a box, or, if you would like to try a sample first, you will receive one by return mail by sending your name and address to The Pyramid Drug Company, 2101 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich.

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR

...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

**CARLOTTA G COX
REPORTS 248 SKINS**

Reached Clayoquot Yesterday
Morning---Vera and Diana
Also Reported.

TWO BOATS LOST DURING STORM

Bark Antiope of Victoria Has
Been Confiscated by Japanese
Prize Court.

Sealing schooner Carlotta G. Cox, Capt. Christian, arrived at Clayoquot yesterday morning with 248 sealskins salted below her hatches. In an interview given to the Colonist correspondent at Clayoquot, Capt. Christian stated that he spoke the schooners Vera and Diana, which like the Carlotta G. Cox carry full complements of white hunters, on March 20th. The Vera had a catch of 109 skins and the Diana 140. Capt. Christian reports that a storm was encountered by his vessel four days ago and two of his boats were lost as a result of the storm. All are well on board the vessels. The sealers all report seals plentiful this season off the coast and with moderate weather a good catch is expected. The catches are considered good at this period. The three schooners with the three other "white schooners" will hunt off the coast until the end of April when the coast season ends and will then proceed to the Copper island sealing grounds. The other three schooners carrying white crews are the City of San Diego, Casco and Zillah May. The Indian schooners are few this season, not more than seven having gone out as a result of the increasing demands of Indian hunters who sought a much higher rate of wages this season.

BRINGING JAPANESE ACTORS

Troupe of Acrobats Coming on the
Steamer Tremont.

Steamer Tremont of the Boston Steamship company, one of the fleet of Victoria-bound Oriental liners, including the Empress of Japan with the Garde mission of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught and suite on board, the steamer Yangtze of the China Mutual and other steamers, has on board a troupe of eight noted Japanese acrobats who are booked to New York, having been engaged to perform at the theatres at the United States metropolis. Fred Allen Brant and F. Kitamura have arrived at Seattle from the Atlantic city to meet the troupe.

THE NEW LINE.

The Glenfarg Coming North for a
Return Cargo.

Steamer Glenfarg, one of the steamers chartered for the new line established by a Japanese steel firm between Japan and South America, is coming north to Puget Sound to load cargo for her return voyage to Japan. The British steamer Cambrian King which was operating in the coal trade between British Columbia and San Diego for one or two trips has arrived at Portland from San Francisco to load cargo for Vladivostok. The steamer Pleiades of the Boston Tugboat company which took cargo for the Siberian port from the Sound has reached her destination.

THE MARINE GRAVEYARD

Fifty-four Wrecks During Past Winter
Off New England

Incident to the Valencia disaster some papers have referred to the west coast of Vancouver Island as a marine graveyard. It was stated by the Portland Oregonian that 54 wrecks had occurred from the first days of shipping in this vicinity to date. A despatch from Washington yesterday states that the same number, 54 wrecks occurred during last winter off the coast of New England, involving the loss of 85 lives. Of these wrecks thirty-seven were sailing craft, nine steamships and eight barges. The British flag was carried by twenty-seven, against fifteen of

American register, besides Norwegian, German and Swedish vessels.

The worst disaster was the foundering of the steamer British King off Sable Island, on March 11th when eighteen, or possibly twenty-six, lost their lives, several of the crew having deserted before the ship sailed.

In November the Norwegian steamer Turbin struck the rocks off Clark's harbor, N. S., and went down in sight of persons in shore with her crew of four men. In less than a fortnight after the Turbin tragedied the British steamer Lumber struck the rocks in a heavy storm off Amherst harbor, Magdalen Islands, and twelve of a crew of seventeen perished.

Scarcely a week has passed since without a wreck. Many vessels are now overdue and their fate may not be learned for several weeks.

ANTIOPE CONFISCATED.

Victoria Bark Declared Forfeited by
Japanese Prize Court.

A cablegram received yesterday gives the news that the bark Antiope of Victoria, B. C., registered and owned at this port, has been confiscated together with her cargo by the Japanese prize court which tried the case. Appeals were taken against the seizure of the bark, which was engaged in carrying a cargo of salt to Nicobetoko at the mouth of the Amur and was captured last October when the peace negotiations were in progress, the principal being taken through Ottawa and the Imperial government. Yesterday's telegram contains the news that the Japanese prize court held that the bark was engaged in carrying contraband of war for the Russian army when seized and declared both ship and cargo forfeit. The Antiope is consequently a total loss and will pass from the list of local shipping to lose her identity as the something-murk. The Antiope sailed from San Francisco on June 21st and was captured near Saghalien.

FREED TODAY.

Saloon Passengers of the Tartar Will
Be Brought From William Head

The saloon passengers of the steamer Tartar, 32 in number, who have been detained at William Head for over a week as a result of the discovery of a smallpox patient in the person of a Chinese cook in the steerage of H. M. S. Tartar on March 8th, while the steamer was en route to Victoria, will be released this afternoon. It is expected that the steamer Princess Beatrice will leave for William Head about four o'clock this afternoon to bring the released passengers, and probably the officers and crew, who are the Chinese complement to Victoria. Both Chinese afflicted with the disease have been attacked only in a mild form and are doing well.

MARINE NOTES.

The Tacoma Ledger of yesterday says: British steamer Selkirk arrived in from the British Columbia side yesterday. The steamer came light but proceeded to the bunkers where she loaded 150 tons of copper ore for the smelter at Ladysmith. The Selkirk left out during the night.

DISCRIMINATING LADIES

Enjoy Using Herpicide on Account of
Its Distinctiveness.

The ladies who have used Newbro's Herpicide speak of it in the highest terms, for its quick effect in cleansing the scalp of dandruff and also for its excellence as a general hair-dressing. It makes the scalp feel fresh and it allays that itching which dandruff will cause. Newbro's Herpicide effectively cures dandruff, as it destroys the germ that causes it. The same germ causes hairs to fall out, and later baldness in killing it. Herpicide stops falling hair and prevents baldness. It is also an ideal hair-dressing, for it lends an aristocratic charm to the hair that is quite distinctive. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St. Special Agents.

The Grand National Sweep will be drawn for next Thursday. The method of drawing is an exact counterpart of the system adopted by Tattersall's Sweeps in Tasmania. Tattersall's Sweeps are run under permission of the Tasmanian government and are well known throughout the Empire. Subscribers are reminded that but a few days remain in which to procure shares as the list closes Wednesday evening next.

Synod Divided.—The British Columbia and Alberta synod will be divided and made two separate synods," said Rev. Dr. Hendman, of the British Columbia and Alberta synod, to a Toronto reporter. Alberta has now one hundred congregations and missions and British Columbia has ninety-eight. During this year thirty congregations and missions have been added to the synod. We are making every preparation to meet the influx of immigrants. The present fields are being extended and new missions being laid out." Dr. Hendman did not in the least think that the Americans would predominate, but they would assimilate with the Canadians. They were very helpful, especially in evangelistic and Sunday school work.

And the Pop Popped.—A mixup occurred yesterday between an employee of the tramway company and a driver who had stopped his wagon laden with "pop" at the corner of Fort and Government streets. The pop man got in the way of the tramway man, who was armed with a pot of grease working at the curve therewith, and there was a wordy war. The squabble resulted in some of the bottles of pop popping, and in the pop man daubing the grease man with the latter's grease, also the dress of a child and the wicker of a baby buggy, both of which came within the sphere of action. The squabble furnished amusement for spectators while it lasted, and doubtless someone will have to furnish a new dress for the child who became involved to the extent of catching the grease on its dress.

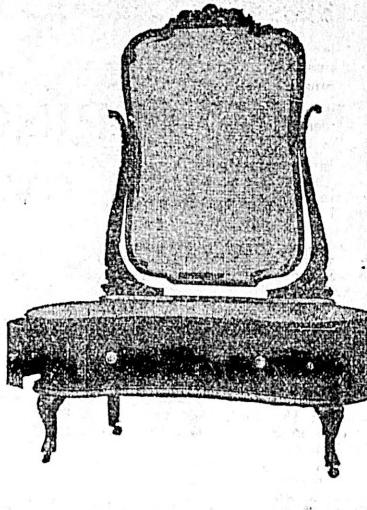
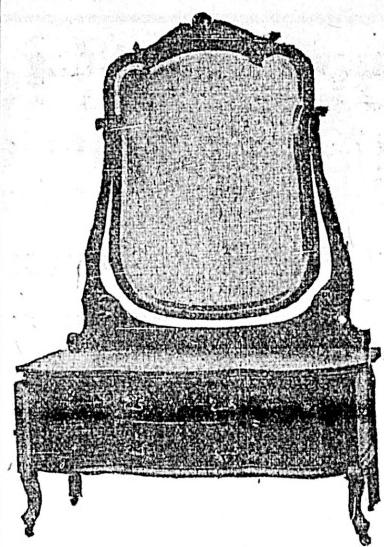
Makes a Denial.—It was nothing but an attempt at yellow journalism, on the part of the Times, to put such words into my mouth as the story given in the Saturday issue when the paper said I was over here in connection with the preparation for the despatch of three or more survey parties into the interior, in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway," said W. C. Mitchell at the Division hotel last night. Mr. Mitchell is a well known commercial traveler, and plausibly denied that he was to have charge of or was in any way connected with the survey party of the Grand Trunk Pacific, that would lead the afternoon paper to give credence to any report that he was over in Victoria to undertake the preliminary work, or "that his business would occupy several weeks at any rate in maturing" as the Times states.

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Iron Beds—all different kinds, Ladies' Dressers, Princess Dressers, Baby's High Chairs, Rockers—all kinds, All Leather Chairs made with spring back and arms, Hall Chairs—hand-carved backs.

REMEMBER, BLYGH INVITES YOU TO COME TO HIS STORE, IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS CHEAP.

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NEXT TO DRIARD HOTEL.

Local News

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Annual Meeting at Washington Passes Resolutions.

Washington, March 24.—The executive council of the Federation of Labor today reaffirmed its decision and the decision of the American Federation of Labor relative to political action as follows: "We reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement that the working people unite and organize, irrespective of creed, color, nationality or politics."

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trades unionists and workingmen, regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts nor act as

Plaint Tools of Corporate Wealth."

"That as our efforts are centred against all forms of industrial economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery to the end that the working people may work as a unit at the polls at every election."

It was decided to continue the policy of questioning candidates for office upon questions affecting the interests of labor and the people generally.

Treasurer Lennon was authorized to visit Detroit to confer with the presidents of the International Seamen's Union and the International Association of Longshoremen and the representatives of the Pilots' Association.

To secure the co-operation of all these in support of the pilots. The council adjourned to meet on June 18.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today adopted a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill to

Abolish Compulsory Pilotage.

The council decided to tender the moral and financial support of the federation to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in the maintenance of its contest against the contractors. An effort is to be made to bring about an investigation of the work of women and children in factories, their hours of labor and other conditions.

In regard to an application of the steamfitters for a charter, it was resolved that as the vote of the convention advising that the charter be issued was not in harmony with the constitution of the federation, the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters each be invited to select three representatives to meet a like representative of the executive council of the federation, with a view to arranging a plan of amalgamation.

Upon the application of the carpet mechanics for an international charter, it was decided that the charters for local unions be issued by the Federation of Labor, so that the affiliation shall be direct.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT

Laxative Broome Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.

We are taking orders for Mrs. Elizabeth Nuttall Hopkins' Poems "Thoughts in Verse." Sample copy can be seen at the store, price \$1.00 each. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT

Laxative Broome Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.

Simply dissolve 4 cups of granulated sugar in 2 cups of hot water, stir in one teaspoonful of MAPLEINE and strain through a damp cloth—no cooking. Total cost of 1 quart, 18 cents.

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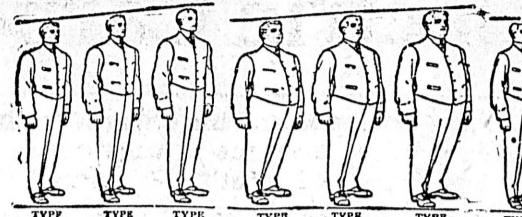
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Big Bargains on All Boys' Suits, Knickers, Shirts, Caps, etc., as we are Retiring from Boys' Outfitting Business.

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
SUITS, OVERCOATS AND
TROUSERS ARRIVING DAILY**



We Fit All These Figures. 2,000 Garments to select from.

**Suits at \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22,
\$25 and \$30.**

Trousers at \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$7.

Spring Overcoats \$15, \$18 and \$20

B. Williams & Co.,

68 - 70 YATES STREET

Sole Agents for Victoria

**A WILD PLANT
IMPROVEMENT STATION**

**Something About the Remarkable
Station in Existence at
Santa Ana, Cal.**

WORK OF A WORLD WIDE SCOPE

**An Interesting Article From the
Pen of Mr. J. J.
Rochussen.**

There exists at Santa Ana, California, under the care of the United States department of agriculture, laboratory and wild plant improvement station, the only one of its kind in the world, that is doing work of a worldwide scope and importance. Though it has been in existence for some time little has appeared in the public press of the service the station is doing in the realm of agriculture. In a late issue of the Daily Evening Blade of Santa Ana, appeared the following interesting article from the pen of T. J. Rochussen, father of Paul Rochussen, of this city:

Three years ago last fall the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States department of agriculture established gardens on a four-acre tract inside the city limits of Santa Ana and on a ten-acre tract equidistant from Anaheim,

EATEN OUT OF HOUSE AND HOME

**How a Confirmed Dyspeptic Developed
an Appetite Like a Corn-Husker's
and Cleaned Out Everything in
Sight.**

The wife of a leading druggist of Des Moines tells how her brother was changed from a dyspeptic without appetite to a prodigious eater.

"My brother, who is a lawyer in Chicago, came to visit me and I hardly knew him on his arrival he was so thin and ran down. I had not seen him for years and was much alarmed at his appearance. He told me not to worry as he had been in this condition for years as a result of chronic dyspepsia. I asked him what he had done for it, and he said he had done everything—taken every remedy he had ever heard of and consulted doctors without number, none of them helped him. I asked him if he ever took Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and he said he hadn't, and what was more he wouldn't. He had sworn off taking medicine of any kind."

"I had my husband bring home a box from the store and I actually made him take one or two of the tablets after he had eaten. They made him feel so much better that he offered no further objection. He had not taken the one box before he was greatly improved and three or four boxes cured him of dyspepsia and gave him a wonderful appetite. He came near eating me out of house and home. My, but it did me good to see him eat. He gained fifteen pounds before he returned home, and he writes me that he has not been troubled with dyspepsia since."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets actually do the work assigned to them. They relieve weak and overburdened stomachs of their work of digestive action. Their component parts are identical with those of the digestive fluids and secretions of the stomach and they simply take up the grind and carry on the work just the same as a good strong healthy stomach would do it.

"On this account Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are perfectly natural in their action and effects. They do not cause any unnatural or violent disturbance in the stomach or bowels. They themselves digest the food and supply the system with all the nourishment contained in what is eaten and carry out Nature's plans for the sustenance and maintenance of the body."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, by thus relieving the stomach of its work, enable it to recuperate and regain its normal health and strength. Nature repairs the worn and wasted tissues just as she heals and knits the bone of a broken limb, which is of course not used during the process of repair.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. One box will frequently effect a perfect cure.

Fullerton and Brookhurst, the latter within three miles of five railroad stations. At these gardens wild plants are being domesticated and improved; strange seeds, plants, bulbs and roots from various parts of the world are planted, hybridization and selection conducted and results are carefully studied and noted.

This work is under the care of N. B. Pierce, vegetable pathologist in the U. S. service, who for the last fifteen years has been stationed in Santa Ana by the department of agriculture, in order to advise agriculturists and horticulturists in any matter which may perplex them. Mr. Pierce, all these years, has had at Santa Ana a well equipped laboratory, where he is constantly employed. Just recently, after many years of patient research, he has discovered a grape vine which is resistant to that dread so-called

Anaheim Disease.

which for over a generation has baffled every scientist in both Europe and America, and done damage to the extent of at least \$50,000,000. Such resistant vine he has found to be the Lenoir.

On the four-acre tract at Santa Ana, besides a 30x40 two-story frame building for garden and photographic purposes, several hot houses and cloth-covered frame skeletons, the former for the germination of seeds in boxes, and the latter for plants just potted from the seed boxes. Of the former, there are thirty-six, in four rows; eight, ten and twelve in a row. The glass frame covering every hot house is four feet ten inches by three feet four inches.

It is front twenty inches and at the rear twenty-four inches above ground. Inside, half way between the glass and the earthen bottom, is a frame wherein rest the boxes in which the seeds are sown. Below them are pipes where hot water is made to warm the houses. The panes of glass are covered with a coat of whitewash, in order to mitigate the effect of the sunshine. The heat engenders moisture. Besides, in case of dryness more than common, water through a hose is made to accumulate in the sand at the bottom of the hot house, which therefore is not boarded. Of course there is sprinkling.

In addition to the hot houses there are so-called "lotus houses." That is frame skeletons covered with canvas. There are seven, four being thirty-six feet one sixty, one eighty and one twenty. All are ten feet wide. Inside is, at either side of an aisle, a raised platform covered with sand, in which sunken to the rim, are placed tin pots containing plants from the seed boxes.

There is no artificial heat, but the sea warms through the canvas. Only one last winter has any damage been done by frost; that is, some leaves were somewhat nipped. It is always warmer inside the cloth house than outside.

When plants in the pots have reached sufficient size they are planted out in the garden.

The soil in the seed boxes is common earth mixed as occasion may require with leaf mold and cactus soil.

Mr. Pierce plants the seed, root or plant. He lets it grow to maturity, and when it begins to bear fruit, he hybridizes.

With grapes the process of hybridizing is as follows: When the cluster is about to open, one removes, by means of forceps, the cap enveloping all the parts, after which one also removes the anthers containing the pollen. This leaves the pistil standing alone and exposed. The pistil is then covered with a paper bag. Within about forty-eight hours the pistil will mature, and at its top the stigma will exude a gummy substance whence pollen may fasten. The covering with the sack is in order to prevent undesirable pollen from alighting, which may be blown by wind or carried by insects. Now one takes pollen from the variety with which it is desired to cross-pollinate, removes the sack and dusts the pollen on the stigma. Then one replaces the sack. After about a week the pollen will have fructified the ovule at the base of the pistil, and young grapes will have been formed. Then the sack can be removed for good. This is speaking of the Lenoir, whose blossom is "perfect," which means that it has both sexes, a male and a female part, in the same flower; and when one wants to fructify the Lenoir with the pollen of another variety, but if it is intended to fructify another variety with Lenoir pollen then one follows in that variety the process described, and on the stigma of that flower dusts the Lenoir pollen.

With grapes the blossoms of which are not perfect, that is, having only one sex, either male or female, one still has to remove a cap, but no anthers, as there are none, but one still covers with a sack, to keep undesirable pollen from fastening on the stigma.

The furnace which heats the water is fed from a ten-gallon can filled with distillate. Such quantity is enough for a whole night, so that no attendance is required. The ten-gallon can itself is filled from one holding one hundred gallons. Water is derived from two sources. First, there is mountain water, furnished by the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation company, whose ditch skirts the garden. And besides, artesian city water is used. The city water is always at command, which is material for daily or almost daily sprinklings, while the other is available only at certain runs, as is usual with all irrigation water. The plants in the pots are mostly sprinkled once a day; but during cloudy weather, or extra moisture from whatever cause, once in two days my suffice.

Heating of the hot houses is done only at night, which according to weather condition may be between 4 p. m. and 10 a. m., or between 5 p. m. and 8 a. m., only from October to April.

The material for three greenhouses has arrived, but the buildings are not yet built. They will each be twenty-two by seventy feet.

At the garden near Fullerton are no buildings, except a stable and tool house. That garden is used only for older plants which have left the city garden. Especially grape vines, there being about five hundred different varieties planted in the ten-acre garden, and over one hundred in the four acre tract.

Gradually the whole globe is being ransacked for plants. Already, both the

Equatorial and the Arctic regions have been laid under tribute. There are seeds from South Africa, India, Japan, etc., and some very fine strawberry plants from Alaska. Interesting hybrids are to be seen; for instance, a walnut naturally crossed with an oak, which tree has already borne fruit. Among grapes the Lenoir has been hybridized with the Burger and many other varieties. Many other hybrids are now obtained among nuts, berries, etc.

Mr. Pierce began his search after a vine resistant to the Anaheim disease in 1889, when the disease was most virulent. Phylloxera is a root disease, but the Anaheim disease affects directly every part of the vine; branches and leaves, as really as the root. Therefore, several vines which are resistant to Phylloxera are not resistant to the Anaheim disease. This was exemplified.

Mr. Pierce's mind is always intent on plant improvement. Three men are regularly employed in the 4-acre garden, and in connection with the hot houses and cloth houses, sometimes four. At the ten-acre garden is one man, with temporary help. Besides, in his labor-

atory, Mr. Pierce has an assistant. The total expenditure by the U. S. department of agriculture is \$10,000 per year. The land is leased. Probably soon a larger tract will be needed, so as to give space for small trees, which have to be planted out, room after they shall have grown.

According to the variety, seeds require more or less time to germinate, some six weeks; others two years, etc. The time a plant has to remain in a pot also varies.

Seeds have been sown of nearly 7,000 varieties; besides roots and bulbs have been planted. Occasionally also a small tree or a plant already developed has been secured.

In the entire world today there is no garden with like objects. Mr. Pierce is the original thought at the base, the fundamental idea. The object which brought him here was the study of the Anaheim disease and the search after a grape vine qualified to withstand that disease. This has ever since been, and still is, his main object. About this moment now. But, while he was ransacking the earth for varieties wherewith to experiment, it struck him that all improved varieties of fruit are originally derived from some wild species, and that the differences between the domestic varieties and the wild stock whence evolved are due to environment, culture, selection, breeding, soil, climate, etc. And he also found that of every fruit now domesticated there are numerous wild species different from the one whence the domestic ones are derived, and from which perhaps better derivations might be made. Many wild species have never yet been utilized; for example, all grapes introduced from Europe in the United States came from the seed boxes. Of the former, there are thirty-six, in four rows; eight, ten and twelve in a row. The glass frame covering every hot house is four feet ten inches by three feet four inches. It is front twenty inches and at the rear twenty-four inches above ground. Inside, half way between the glass and the earthen bottom, is a frame wherein rest the boxes in which the seeds are sown. Below them are pipes where hot water is made to warm the houses. The panes of glass are covered with a coat of whitewash, in order to mitigate the effect of the sunshine. The heat engenders moisture. Besides, in case of dryness more than common, water through a hose is made to accumulate in the sand at the bottom of the hot house, which therefore is not boarded. Of course there is sprinkling.

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Requires the Greatest Care and many, many trials during a long period, and under a variety of circumstances. It may take years of the most painstaking study ere a result beyond caviat can be reached, and to ascertain its constancy.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION.** A complete revolution has been wrought in the field of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THE THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, supressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of sterility and other serious diseases.

THE THERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, oculitis, pains and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation rectifies the body throughout the blood and thence it cures all systemic maladies from the body.

THE THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of weight, etc., etc. It corrects the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so consistently ignore, because so innocent to cure or even relieve.

THE THERAPION is a hypodermic emulsion, containing 100% of pure oil of English 29 & 46. In ordering state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) "THERAPION" is a registered trade mark of H. C. H. & Son, London, England.

Address by Rev. E. G. Miller, rector of St. Barnabas' Church, Suburb, Victoria, B. C. Meeting at 4 o'clock. Men cordially invited.

Universal Brotherhood Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87 holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street, every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on living questions of the day and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All are invited.

Christadelphians Bible lecture by Prof. C. W. Hall, 7 p. m. Mr. Watkinson will take for his subject, "Noah and Christ," as it was in the days

of Noah, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be." All welcome.

Psychic Research Society

The above society will hold their regular meeting this evening at 7:30 o'clock in K. of P. hall. All are welcome.

Christian Science.

Regular services are held every Sunday at the Christian Science reading room, 87 Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject to day, "Unreality."

Evening. Mendelssohn

Opening Hymn. 154

Psalm as Set. Cath. Psalter

Magnificat. To Cantata No. 1

Nunc Dimittis. Mercer

Hymns. 284, 174

Organ—Postlude. Andre

First Presbyterian.

Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will preach both morning and evening (11 a. m.) and evening (7 p. m.) Evening subject, "Should Religious Instruction Be Given in Our Public Schools as Part of the School Curriculum? If not, why not?" Junior Christian Endeavor society meets at 10 a. m.; Sabbath school and Bible class

GUESS THE NAMES OF THE PUZZLING BIRDS



Guess the name of the bird that is woven in looms,
The bird that is coined out of gold,
The bird that is flown at the end of a string,
The bird that is useless when cold.
The bird that is wise and can see in the dark,
The bird that is fastened with spikes,
The bird that is honored on Thanksgiving Day,
The bird that the President likes.

These birds are very puzzling, but if you really try hard you will be able to guess the name of the bird described by the verse. The first bird, the one that is "woven in looms," is Duck. The other birds are equally well known.

Norman E. Bennett

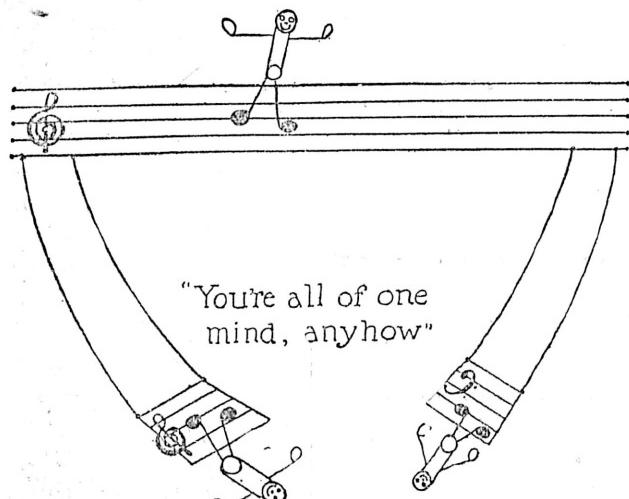
The MUSIC RACK GYMNAST HELPS OUT.



Tommy's Musical Mornings No. 5.

BY ALICE LATIMER.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON PAGE had got up particularly early that morning. "Or," he added, "perhaps she would like a bottle of cologne or a frying pan." Sunlight the sunlight stopped troubling his eyelids and he opened his eyes wide in amazement. "Dear, to his surprise, at the very end of the bar of sunlight there appeared a peculiar gymnastic apparatus, such as Tommy had seen once before when Abe, the music rack gymnast, had first told him what his name was. There was time enough to go before school if he got up practising his piano lesson.



"You're all of one mind, anyhow"

That was why Tommy had gotten up so early. He knew that if Aunt Alice saw him he never would be able to get away without practising that piano lesson. Tommy would have liked Aunt Alice to help him out in his shopping, but he had rather neglected his piano practice for some time and Aunt Alice was so disengaged with his lack of practice that Tommy disliked the idea of asking any favor of her.

"What shall I get?" muttered Tommy, pausing in the midst of pulling on his stockings to consider. "It's very hard choosing for a lady." He gazed abstractedly at the rays of sunlight falling through the lace curtains and stopped pulling on his stockings for a moment while he tried to find out about the peculiar effect the sunlight had as it lay on his eyelashes.

Before he had finished speaking the music rack gymnast came sliding down to the queer gymnastic apparatus on a big ray of sunlight that came from the window. The little man kissed his hand to Tommy and bowed low. He was followed by his two friends, and all three were dressed alike in their tightfitting suits of black jersey and white waistcoats. The little men all smiled and bowed to Tommy and then leaped up into the air and came down, all on one foot, on the gymnastic apparatus as if to signify they were ready for business.

"I was just saying," explained Tommy, "when you came in that perhaps mother

would like cologne or a frying pan for her birthday."

He looked at the gymnasts hopefully as he said this, for somehow he expected them to help him out.

Nevertheless, he was very much surprised when with a look of disdain in his direction, the three gymnasts with one accord leaped into the air, one coming down and landing dangerously near the bottom bar of one flying trapeze, one catching the other flying trapeze at the risk of his life, and the third remaining up on the top trapeze, where he took up a position of perfect ease.

The little man on the left hand trapeze had one foot wound around the middle ring and one resting easily in the space next to the bottom. Abe occupied the same position on the middle trapeze and the third gymnast, on the right hand trapeze, had one foot wound around the bar next to the bottom and the other resting in the very bottom space.

Tommy looked at them steadily in an endeavor to find out what they really meant. "Oh," he said at last, with rather an injured expression of countenance, "you're all of one mind anyhow. You needn't be so scornful, Abe, you and your friends. I don't think the things I mentioned are so bad as all that."

But in spite of Tommy's remonstrance Abe and his friends still remained in the dangerous position into which they had first fallen and refused to change their minds about it the least little bit.

"I suppose," said Tommy, still somewhat reproachfully, "that you are like Aunt Alice and want me to do my music lessons perfectly instead of giving mamma any other present. Aunt Alice always says that mamma would be better pleased for me to do my lessons right than with any gift I might get for her."

The three gymnasts looked decidedly bored at Tommy's suggestion and shook their heads in an emphatic negative.

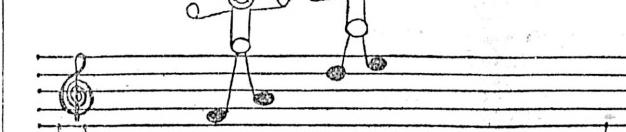
"Well, I'm glad it isn't that," said Tommy, greatly relieved, "for I do think that is awfully stupid."

The three gymnasts nodded comfortingly, as if they agreed with every word Tommy said.

"Perhaps," their host suggested, after thinking very hard for such a long time that one of the gymnasts went sound asleep on top of the bar and even Abe yawned a little, "perhaps she would like a bunch of pink roses for her hat. Aunt Marcella Montrey has a bunch of very pink roses in her hat, and mother admired them very much after Aunt Marcella had gone the other day. I never got any hat roses, but I suppose I could get them down town. I do believe," continued Tommy, looking at the gymnasts anxiously, "that a bunch of hat roses would be the very thing."

The gymnasts jumped into the air without a moment's pause as soon as Tommy finished speaking, and came down in a twinkling, clapping their feet together and looking at Tommy significantly.

For the first time since they had arrived two of the gymnasts came down on the same trapeze, while the other little man leaped madly to and fro from one of the flying trapezes to the other, without pausing a moment on either.



Two of the gymnasts on the middle Trapeze

After looking at them a moment Tommy decided that this third gymnast meant nothing at all, but was merely enjoying himself for the time being. The other two gymnasts were both poised on the stationary trapeze from which the flying trapezes hung. Abe stood first in line with one foot resting on the very bottom space and the

gymnasts bowed their heads as if they knew all about the conversation on the subject of Aunt Marcella's pink hat roses.

"Well, then," demanded Tommy, looking at his visitors gloomily, "what am I going to give her, I should like to know. You don't like anything I've suggested. Now

it's your turn to think of something." The gymnasts evidently felt themselves capable of the responsibility, for laughing heartily at Tommy's gloomy looks, they jumped up, turned a number of surprising somersaults and came down, each on a separate trapeze.

One of the gymnasts swung himself gayly on to the left hand trapeze—most precariously. It seemed to Tommy, for his whole weight hung on one foot, which rested in the second space from the bottom. Abe himself had struck a most remarkable posture on the middle trapeze, for one foot stuck out in the rear and wound itself around the middle bar; the other foot rested in the top space. One hand reached down to the space next the bottom, and the other hand grasped the bar next to the top.

The third gymnast, who had jumped on the remaining trapeze, swung to and fro with careless ease, one foot wound around the bar next to the bottom, the other foot in the space below that, and steadying himself easily by a hand in the top space.

Tommy looked at them all three in turn. Then he laughed aloud in his delight. "Just the very thing!" he shouted, "and I know she wants one, for Aunt Marcella has one and so has Aunt Alice. Oh, Abe, it's bully and so have thought of it! It's just the very thing!"

Tommy had a vision of Abe and the other gymnasts clapping their hands in delight and doing a Highland fling on the very top bar of the trapeze. Then the sunlight seemed to be getting mixed up with his eyelashes again and he fell very sleepy.

"Oh, Tommy," said a voice in his ear, "you must have fallen asleep while you were getting dressed."

Tommy looked up confusedly and saw his Aunt Alice bending over him.

"You know," she said, "it's your mother's birthday to-day, and if you'll hurry and get dressed I'll go down town with you before school to help you buy her present. Have you thought what to get her?"

"Yes'm," said Tommy, "the bead bag."

"Why," said Aunt Alice, "that's a good thought; it's just the very thing, Tommy. I know she'll like it and she'll be so pleased to think you thought about it yourself."

For the cover the best horsehair is used. The plait is cut by hand and dampened and stretched. The ball is put into clamps and the cover is sewed with cotton thread, which has greater frictional strength than linen or silk. Each ball is sewed by hand and then put into a machine, which irons down the seams. Then another machine polishes it. After that it is stamped and wrapped in tissue paper and tin foil, ready for market.

A ball weighs just five ounces, and is nine inches in circumference. In the course of construction it is weighed and measured five times.

They all protested in a pet.

They felt the soft south wind's caress, And all the vernal gentleness,

Then pushed their dull old blankets down,

Threw off their wintry covers brown

And donned a lovely springtime gown.

THE FLOWERS ARE AWAKE.

The bright sun kissed the flower beds, And up popped lots of sleepy heads.

"It can't be time to get up yet;

They all protested in a pet.

They felt the soft south wind's caress,

And all the vernal gentleness,

Then pushed their dull old blankets down,

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HOW BASEBALLS ARE MADE.

There isn't a boy in the country who would not like to know exactly how a baseball is made, and this short article is written to tell him.

The centre of the ball is a globe of India rubber about an inch in diameter. Around this are wound a few layers of coarse twine; then the ball goes to the winding machines, which wind on thick four-ply blue yarn. At frequent intervals the ball is soaked in cement solution and set aside to dry, the cement serving to preserve the shape and to make it firm, and then material until the ball is smooth and perfect and ready for the cover.

After the ball has been wound to the right size with blue and white yarn and dipped into the cement solution it is finally wound with finer yarn. Thus the firm, rough centre is overlaid with finer and finer material until the ball is smooth and perfect and ready for the cover.

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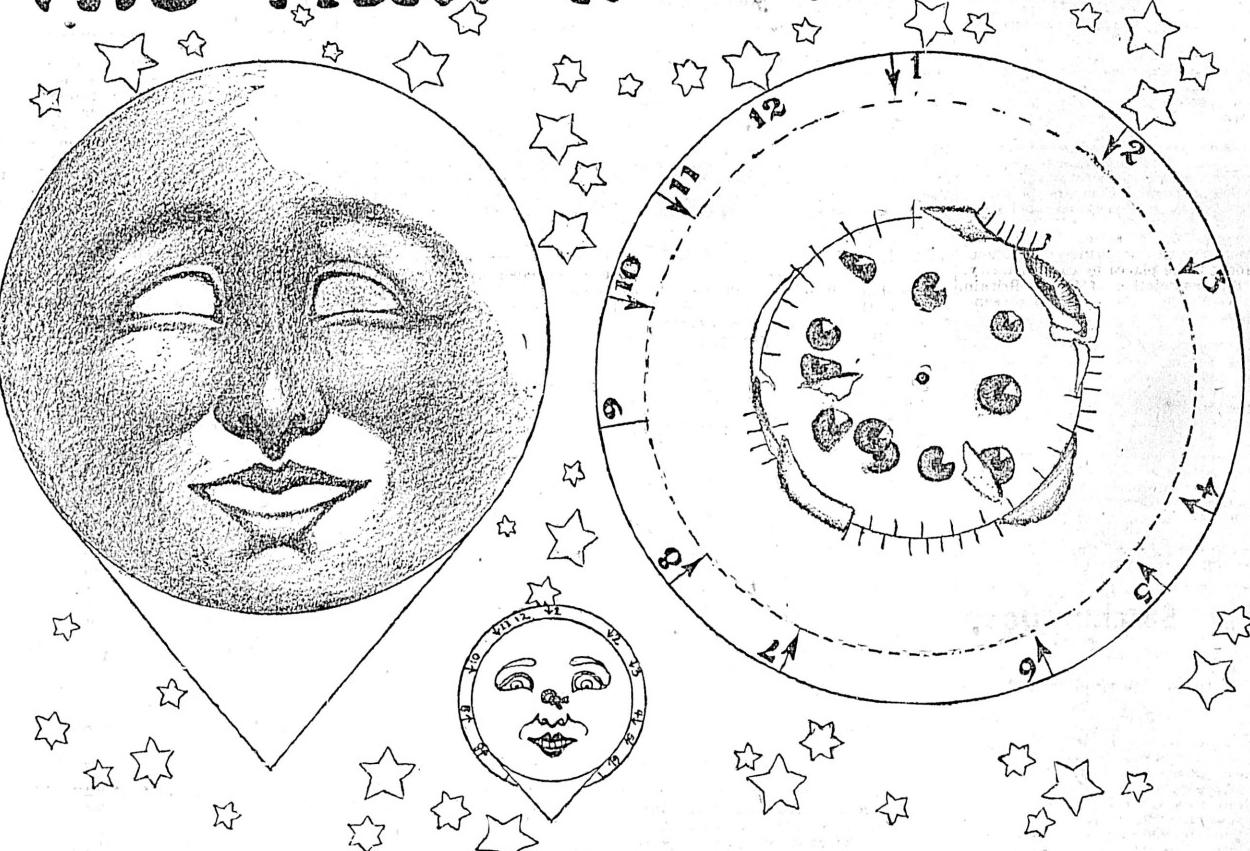
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THE MAN IN THE MOON

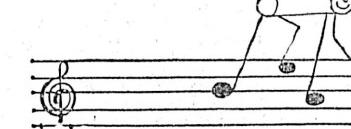


Cut out the two moons and fasten the smaller one to the bottom one by a thread sewed directly through the centres.

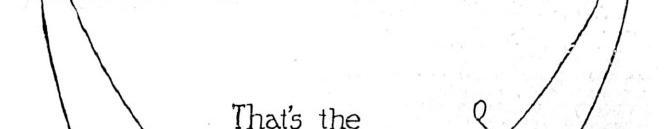
You may then turn the top piece around and around and Mr. Moon will have a new expression for every hour of the clock.

"Only," said Tommy, looking gratefully over at the bar of sunlight where the gymnastic apparatus had been, "Abe really helped me."

But Aunt Alice never knew who "Abe" was. She supposed he must be one of Tommy's playmates, and somehow Tommy never could tell her.



That's the very thing.



ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S NAME PUZZLE.

Guess the boy that's a garment worn under the coat, —Dickie.
The boy that's the beak of a crow, —Bill.
The boy that's a sailor afloat or ashore, —Jack.
The boy that's a light, loving blow, —Put.
The boy that's a notch in the blade of a knife, —Nick.
The boy that's a jerk of the head, —Bob.
The boy that's a wooden tub, small at the top, —Kit.
The boy colored light yellow red, —Sandy.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

FORTUNE

URN, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the propellor;
Turn the wild wheel through sun-shine, storm and cloud;
Thy wheel and thee we neither love nor hate.

Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel with smile or frown;
With the wild wheel we go not up or down;
Our heart is little, but our hearts are great.

Smile and we smile, the lords of many lands;
Frown and we smile, the lords of our own hands;
For man is man and master of his fate.

—Alfred Tennyson.

Three-fourths of the Eastern states have passed laws against child labor.

Over 90,000 women are engaged in the lace industry in Russia.

Tramway men of Kiel, Germany were defeated recently after a short strike.

The bricklayers and masons have over half a million dollars of accumulated funds.

Longshore Lumbermen's union of San Francisco will petition congress to establish a hospital in Alaska.

Boston, Mass., Musicians' union has decided to erect a building of its own.

The Belfast, Ireland, flax spinning mills are enjoying a period of unusual prosperity.

Postoffice clerks at San Francisco have formed a labor union and are looking for an 8-hour day and a six-day week.

An unusual occurrence on Grays' harbor last week was the closing down of the Lytle shingle mill at Hoquiam on account of cold weather, the raw wind from the harbor making it too cold for the employees to work.

Chicago musicians in houses where they are on duty at two show performances daily will demand an increase from \$22.50 per week to \$28.

The Sailors' union of the Pacific celebrated its twenty-first anniversary at San Francisco on the 6th inst. by a torchlight parade and literary exercises.

Brewery workmen in about forty breweries of Cincinnati, O., have decided to take nine hours a day and free beer in preference to eight hours and no beer.

The first quarter of this year will see an increase of twenty-five per cent, in the growth of labor unions of this country, declares Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Contracts for \$80,000 black silk handkerchiefs for use by British bluejackets are about to be placed by the admiralty. The Silk association of Great Britain and Ireland, have been invited to send samples.

The proposition to return to the custom of holding annual instead of biennial conventions was overwhelmingly defeated by a referendum vote of the membership of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Steps are being taken in Chicago for the formation of an arbitrary board of teamsters and team owners, which will adjust all differences that may arise in the future.

The cotton millowners of the Middle land counties of England have granted

the cotton operatives an increase of wages amounting to 2 1/2 per cent, commencing May 1. The increase will affect 150,000 operatives.

Business Agent Fred W. Lee, of the Chicago Boot and Shoe Workers' Council, has issued a directory of dealers, properly classified, who handle union stamp shoes. The list includes the names of 267 dealers.

A complete settlement of labor troubles in Santa Rosa, Cal., has been reached. The State Federation of Labor, in order to prevent a general strike in the building trades, has accepted the "open-shop" for six months.

The New York locals of Bricklayers and Masons, which were suspended in December, for refusing to do away with fireproofing clause in their trade agreements with the Mason Builders' association, have been reinstated by the national body.

President F. L. Robbins of the Pitts-

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A very important meeting of railroad men, representing five different brotherhoods, was held recently at Toronto Junction. The brotherhoods represented were the Order of Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Order of Railway Telegraphers. This is the first time in the history of the organi-

zation on all the contracts of the allied iron trades, Iron League and Employers' association in New York city, all of which are included in the National Association of Structural Steel and Iron Work. It is said that many of the independent contractors have also joined in the open-shop movement.

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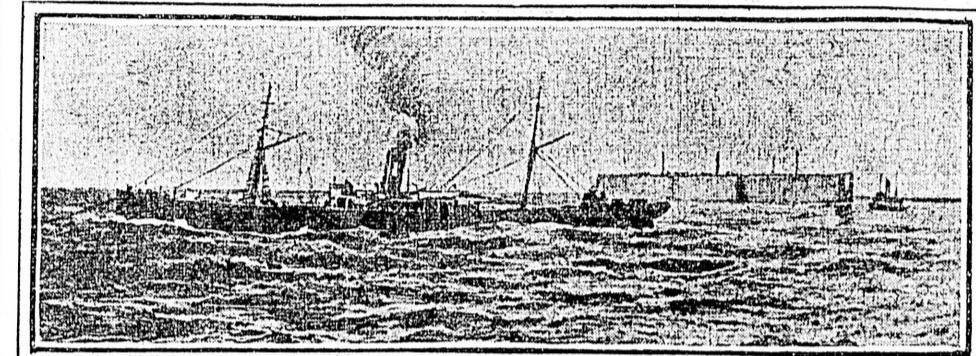
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In certain branches of mechanical work men are badly needed in portions of the west. An official of one of the large railway companies recently stated to the writer that a limited number of machinists and boiler makers were badly needed. Immediately following the recent de-

The Drydock Dewey Towed by Brutus After Storm

After a long drift from her course in heavy gales on the Atlantic, with the escort of tugs merely standing by, the dry dock Dewey is again taken in tow. The little Potomac, in the front of the picture, is getting a first towline from the dock to the Brutus, replacing the one last parted in the storm.



The Potomac Getting tow Line to the Dry Dock from the Brutus After Having Been Adrift for Three Days

burb Coal Company, has expressed the opinion that there will be no strike of the bituminous miners, and declares that there may be another conference before April 1, when differences will be settled.

An impending strike among bookbinders of Saxony has been postponed. The efforts of the workmen, however, to obtain higher wages, have not been entirely without success, an increase of from 25 to 50 cents per week having been granted.

President Roosevelt will be invited to attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which he is an honorary member, which meets in Memphis, Tenn., in May.

Caddie: "Yer ought ter gl' me mor'n a bob now me uncle's a Labour Hen Pea." Golfer: "Oh!" Caddie: "Soo, and mebts it'll be us playin' soon an' your kids a-acaddyin'"—Golfing."

The membership of the Associated Iron Moulder of Scotland has now reached 7,663, the highest ever attained by this union, which celebrates its seventy-fifth anniversary on March 16, next.

The directors of the Cuban Central Railroad having consented to a revision of the wages of its employees and to double pay on Sundays and holidays, the strike on that road has been declared off and traffic has been

zation in Canada that they have held a joint conference with a view to improving conditions.

The Atlantic Coast Seamen's union, in its meeting at headquarters, Boston, Mass., recently adopted a resolution urging the passage by congress of the Coulson bill (H. R. 1427), providing for the better manning of passenger steamers.

Longshoremen in Boston, Mass., threaten to strike unless their demands are conceded by the steamship companies.

In the cuntry building at the Outer wharf there is to be a first class place for the Chinamen's quarters, and it is understood that as soon as the main buildings are finished, cabin

sheds will be built for these employees. It is estimated that from 150 to 200 men white and otherwise, will be engaged during the fishing season.

The Scottish Miners' Federation secretary has written to the secretary of the Scottish Conciliation Board, making an application for an increase in the wages of the Scottish miners of 12½ per cent a day. This concerns the whole of the pit workers north of the Tweed. The demand equals sixpence per day on the present wage,

Seamen's Union secured the endorse-

ment of the J. C. B. shops at Moncton, N. B., it was intimated that situations could be found for a number of the employees in the west. The reply was to the effect that the men could not be spared and that an effort would be made to hold them till the shops could be rebuilt sufficiently to give them employment once more. If these conditions exist at the present time how much greater will they be when the boom in railroad construction is well under way?

Mr. Fred Maddison has been for twenty years a prominent figure in the trade union world, and among operators in the old country. Commencing his working life as a compositor in Hull, England, he became president of the local trade council, and of the Trades Union Congress of 1886. In 1893 he was invited, but declined, to join the Board of Trade Labour Department. Soon afterwards he became editor of the organ of the Society of Railway Servants, but resigned after differences with the executive, and was widely known as an ardent Peace advocate. After sitting for Brightside (Sheffield) from 1897 to 1900, was unseated as the "khaki" cry. For the last two years he has done useful service in the Free Trade cause as organizing secretary of the Cobden Club. He stood as Liberal candidate for Burley, and the main interest of the contest has been his close contest with the Socialist leader,

and none available at San Francisco or on Puget Sound. Boarding-house masters have made strenuous efforts to secure men to man ships now waiting to go out, but without avail. One boarding-house master in San Francisco, in response to an appeal for men, writes that there are none to be had in that port. He says he could send hobos, but supposes that sort can be secured here as well as there. Two sailing vessels, the Haddon Hall and the Argus, are held for lack of crews, while the crew on the Eskimo continues to refuse duty on account of green hands among them. Similar conditions are said to exist on the Sound, where vessels have been held for several weeks.

It will be a matter of no small interest to patrons of the Victoria theatre to learn that the trouble between the management of the house and the Musicians' Union over the orchestra has been settled. The Musicians' Union has decided to compromise. An agreement has been accepted by Mr. Ricketts, the manager of the theatre. The trouble, it appears originated over the decision of Mr. Ricketts to reduce the orchestra from four to three men, for shows not requiring much orchestration. This proposal, however, met with a flat refusal on the part of the union, and for weeks a lady has presided at the piano as the only instrumentalist in the house. After a great deal of negotiating, it has now been arranged to pay sidemen \$16.50 per week per man, and \$21 per week for leader, for popular priced shows. It has been agreed to allow the pianist to join the union and to continue her services at that instrument. The settlement was effected through the executive of the Trades and Labor Council.

The Timber Trades Journal publishes a letter from a Prince in West Africa, asking the manager of a firm there for employment. He is the son of an African King, and he writes:—"I beg to make this application to ask you for some job, but I have worked with Mr. L. C. Henry before I am a chief steward for him. And also on receipt of this you may kindly do your best and let me have some work to do. But now I am a tailor's apprentice, but we got no work to do in this time at all, and I am a man of family and you can try for me. Oh dear master, be merciful unto your servant. If house messenger self I will do it by the help of God. Oh dear master, despite not my application—I am yours sincerely, C. B. Arthur, Prince of Maua." The Prince is to be employed as cook.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and injury of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers are undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Williams while experimenting with sulphur remedies soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of bunches I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin clear and smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article and sold by druggists and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers" will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

The open-shop rule went into effect

PATERSON'S
FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR...
EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

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Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

Spring Housecleaning.

IT'S in the blood, and it's in the warm spring air, and you can't, you simply cannot escape it!

I have been told that there is no necessity for all this upturning and outpouring of a whole house twice a year.

Well, I admit that some of us go at the work a little feverishly, as though in our anxiety to be fresh and clean, we intended to renovate the whole house in one day. This is folly, as we soon learn, though we forget it again by next year.

Now one rule, one important rule of the good housekeeper, is Patience, and at no time does she require to practice this rule more diligently than at housecleaning time, so restrain your ambitions, and do not undertake more than an honest day's work, at one time.

Now it is a very simple matter to sit in a chair and clean house—on paper; but it is another thing entirely to renovate with a limited purse, and an impossibility to find a newspaper article which meets your exact requirements in all particulars.

Realizing this, I shall try to give just a few hints which may help some woman who is obliged to do her own work, and her own renovating.

In the first place it is well to take one week in which to prepare for housecleaning. Let all the family clothing be washed, ironed and laid away ready for hurried demands. Let the "old clothes" be hunted out, brushed, dusted, and if fit to make over, be ripped apart and tied in parcels. Let trunks and boxes be looked over, and pieces sorted each into their own particular bag. Some save for carpet rags, quilt pieces and mending pieces, and every one does, or should have, one bag for soft, warm cotton and linen, and rolls of worn flannels, clean and sterilized and rolled smoothly, in readiness for accidents, burns or sickness. If all these things are gathered up and put into place, much confusion is saved at the regular cleaning time. Trunks should be wiped out with a cloth wrung from strong ammonia and water. Bureau drawers should be treated the same way, and clothes pressed and ironed should be washed with the same, or hot alum water. Work is made lighter, if all cupboards, closets, bureaus and trunks are put in absolute order first of all.

If pictures are dusted, glasses removed and polished, from such as are glass covered, and frames renovated before the rooms are cleaned, the work of thoroughly dusting pictures, particularly those which have gathered a generous portion between picture and glass, is likely to undo much of the hard work in a well cleaned room. For renovating picture frames: Wash gilt frames with a little flour of sulphur and rain water; rosewood, or other dark wood frames if oiled, and not varnished, rub them with a flannel wet in coal oil. They will look like new. If varnished, coat them with the following furniture polish: Alcohol, eight ounces; raw linseed oil, eight ounces; balsam fir, one-half ounce, Acetic ether, one-half ounce. Dissolve the fir in the alcohol, add the others and apply with a soft flannel, rubbing till dry. This polish is also vastly improving to all your polished furniture.

Wall paper may be nicely cleaned by rubbing from top to bottom with dry corn meal and a flannel cloth.

To clean paint, avoid soap if the paint is nice, clear warm water, and a little fine whiting are all that is required. For old paint, much soiled, ammonia and water will prove cleansing.

For natural wood, use clear water, or cold tea.

White spots on varnished furniture may be removed with a rag and spirits of camphor.

Benzine will rout moths, but use it where there is no fire. Wash clothes

Gin Pills Help You As Nothing Else Will

ONTARIO PROOF

GIN PILLS cure all Kidney ills from simple backache to diabetes pain in the small of the back and through the hips—swollen feet and hands—burning urine—constant desire to urinate—dizziness—headaches—spots before the eyes—with loss of appetite, sleeplessness and nervousness—disappear under the healing, soothing powers of **GIN PILLS**.

Men and women who have any kidney or bladder trouble are throwing away their one chance of health and happiness not writing for a free sample.

Owen Soón, O.W., March 10th, 1906.
Having had a sample box of Gin Pills, and finding them give me great relief, I sent my father-in-law, A. McDermid, of Keady, a box; he having for years been used with kidney and bladder trouble, and unable to get relief from the urinary remedies used. The Gin Pills gave him relief before half the box was used. He is now perfectly cured, and I believe Gin Pills a great cure.

JAMES LODGE,

Do as Mr. Lodge did. Simply write us for a free sample box of **GIN PILLS** and try them at our expense. If you feel better in every way, and know that **GIN PILLS** are doing you good, surely you will continue using them until cured. That is why we will send you a free sample box if you write and tell us in what paper you saw this offer.

GIN PILLS are sold by druggists everywhere, 50c a box, or 6 for \$2.50.

"Vassar Girls."—Can you tell us how to make chewing gum? Some tell me

THE BOLE DRUG CO. WINNIPEG MAN

presses which harbor moths, with benzine and water, and sprinkle benzine on the floor. If moths are in your carpets, they will also be in the cracks of the floor. Sprinkle the floor well with benzine, or wash it with clear coal oil. Open windows and the moths and the smell will soon be things of the past.

Moths are in the garret, your work down stairs will be for nothing.

To clean a carpet, after it is beaten and nicely laid down again, have two pails, one containing clean suds, the other like warm water. You also require a clean, flannel cloth and two or three large clean rough towels. Clean the carpet by breadth. Wring the flannel from the suds; rub the carpet hard, as though scrubbing a floor, turning the flannel up pressure, the clean side, and take up all dirt possible. Next rub the spot, you have scrubbed dry with one of the towels. Be careful that you rub it dry. Do not put a quantity of water on in the first place, only wring the flannel clean in the suds, and rub with the clean wet cloth. If the carpet contains much green, or is badly soiled, use in the second water one quart of ox-gall to three quarts of water. This is the water used to wash the carpet in; the hot suds is used only to wash the cleaning cloth in; so that a perfectly clean cloth is dipped into the cleaning fluid each time. This rubbing and cleaning will make your carpet brighter and fresher looking, and will remove a great amount of dirt which could not be beaten out.

Tin pans, saucers, pans, bake pans, etc., may be thoroughly cleansed by placing them in the wash boiler and boiling them in strong washing soda. Or prepare the following: One pound sal soda, half a pound of stone lime and five quarts of rain water. Boil and stir, and set aside to settle. Pour off the clear fluid and bottle for use. Half a cup of this fluid to a pail of hot water, will clean all kitchen utensils thoroughly. This is also used in laundry work to remove stains and bleach clothes. Half a cup added to a boiler of clothes being sufficient. Keep away from children, as it is not pleasant for a drink.

In putting away pipes and stoves rub them well with coal oil to prevent rusting. Or paint with the following varnish: Egg, dried Asphaltum, one pound; lampblack, one-fourth pound; resin, one-half pound; spissas of turpentine, one-quart; linseed oil, just sufficient to rub up the lampblack with before mixing it with the other ingredients. Apply with a brush.

If you are to do your own kalsomining wash smoky ceilings with a strong solution of soda. Fill cracks and broken spots with a cement made of one part of water to one part of silicate of potash mixed with common whiting. Apply with a thin case knife; in an hour it will have hardened so that you can scrape off all roughness.

To make a good kalsomine, take eight pounds of whiting and one-fourth pound of white glue. Cover glue with cold water over night; in the morning heat gradually until dissolved. Mix whiting with hot water, add the glue and warm water to make the whitewash the consistency of thick cream. A kalsomine brush is finer than a whitewash brush, and does better work. If you must paint, buy ready mixed. Clean the old paint with a strong solution of sal soda to remove all grease. Let the paint thus washed become thoroughly dry before applying a new coat.

To remove spatters of paint from windows, apply equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, and wash off with soap sud.

In papering, if your walls is hard finished, apply first a thin solution of white glue, with a whitewash brush.

To make the paste, add one ounce of powdered alum to each pound of sifted flour. Wet the flour in cold water, beating out all lumps, and pour over this boiling water, stirring as you pour. Let stand till cool before using. It will keep for a number of days. Do not light a fire in a newly papered room for two or three days.

The methods given recently by a Vancouver reader for renovating blinds, and making linoleums bright and new, will be particularly useful at housecleaning time.

Grandma's Callers.

"A Saying Country Mother."—Have you, among your many valuable recipes one for making a polish (pasto) for boots and shoes? I find one out of foolish girls a very small way on three pairs of boys' big muddy boots. Have you anything I could boil in a pot, and make about half a pound at a time? I always find your hints so helpful.

Answer.—The following is a quickly made, convenient sort of polish, is preservative, water-excluding, and at the same time improves its flavor, dip cheese cloth in white wine; squeeze out excess of moisture and wrap cheese in this cloth.

Nut bread, delicious for lunches; Seal half a cupful of milk and add half a cup of boiling water. When lukewarm add three-fourths of a cake or compressed yeast which has been softened in three tablespoonsful of water. Add a teaspoonful of each of lard and of butter, two tablespoonsful of molasses, half a teaspoonful of salt and a cupful of pecan or English walnut meats, ground fine. Mix with half a cupful of white flour and whole wheat flour enough to make a dough which can be kneaded. Set to rise, and bake like ordinary bread.

Tuberous, unlike many bulbous plants, like a great deal of warmth, and should not be put into the ground till April. The tuberous likes a rich soil and plenty of moisture. It is a slow grower.

To grow fine pansies, sow seeds now in boxes, scatter seeds thinly and not more than one-eighth of an inch deep, then press down. Keep moderately moist. When plants are large enough to be handled, pick them out two inches apart transplanted to other

boxes. When all fear of frost is passed, plant out doors, 12 inches apart each way, where they will be sheltered from the noonday sun. The soil can hardly be made too rich and mellow for these plants. Water frequently, and occasionally give liquid manure. Pick freely and leave no dead flowers.

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

BIG PRICE FOR A BULL.

Lord Lovat's Prize Cattle Go to the Argentine.

Some very large prices were obtained for pedigree stock at Macdonald, Fraser Co.'s cattle sale at Perth on Wednesday.

Lord Lovat's first prize-winner Broadhook Champion was sold after a spirited bidding to Mr. Miller for export to Buenos Ayres for 1,500 guineas—a record price for a Shorthorn bull. The chief competition was between Irish and Buenos Ayres buyers. Bulls with a long pedigree are much in request in the Argentine.

Mr. Durno, Westerton, sold a beautiful first prize red bull, Diamond Errol, for 700 guineas to the Earl of Moray's representative. One of Lord Lovat's calves was sold for 550 guineas to Mr. McLennan, Buenos Ayres. An unplaced bull from Westerton made 500 guineas, and Lord Lovat's fifth prize bull brought 400 guineas, both going to the Argentine.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

Mr. Alex. M. Flinn, Inkerman, N. B., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for derangements of the kidneys and liver and stomach troubles, and can certify that they did me a good deal of good. I can heartily recommend them to anyone suffering as I did."

MONEY FOR CHARITIES.

A New Will of Lord Inverclyde Has Been Found in a Handbag.

A remarkable discovery has been made in connection with the bequests of the late Baron Inverclyde of Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, Renfrewshire, who died on October 8, 1905.

By a will dated March 20, 1901, his

shortest will on record.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

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ESCAPE AN OPERATION.

"I had Helsing piles for six years, and the doctors told me there was no cure for me unless an operation. Dr. Clases Ohl completed completely cured me, in one week. As that was six months ago, and there has been no return of the old trouble, I believe that the cure is permanent one."—Mr. J. Muwer, Roden, Man.

The president held that the envelope will was duly executed.

SPRING 1906.

Millinery Opening

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

The ladies of Victoria are respectfully invited to attend our Spring Millinery Opening on Tuesday, March 13 and following days, and inspect our Latest Novelties.

M. A. VIGOR, 88 YATES ST.

Time Table No. 57.
EFFECTIVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905

Northbound Leave	Daily A.M.	Southbound Arrive	Northbound Leave	Daily A.M.	Southbound Arrive	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Victoria	9:00	12:05	Victoria	8:00	12:05						8:00	7:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:45	Shawnigan Lake									
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Duncans									
Champlain	11:32	9:30	Champlain									
Ladysmith	11:52	9:10	Ladysmith									
Nautilmo	12:35	8:20	Nautilmo									
Ar. Wellington	12:55	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington									
Excursion rates in effect between all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays; returning not later than Monday.												

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO CROFTON

VIA WESTHOLME.

Stage leaves daily, excepting Sundays, connecting with north and south bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fares from Victoria: Single, \$2.40; Return, \$3

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Biographical Sketch of the Remarkable Woman Who Passed Away Last Week

WOMEN suffragists the world over, but especially those in America, will mourn the death of Susan B. Anthony, who passed peacefully away at her home in Rochester, N. Y., at 12:40 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, March 13th. No woman in any land has been more conspicuously identified with the movement to place women politically on an equality with men. None of those now in the world will dispute the assertion that to her efforts more than to those of any other one person the suffrage cause owes its wonderful development.

There will be solace for many in the fact that death did not come suddenly nor cut her off before she had the pleasure and satisfaction of realizing the great advance made in the cause to which her heart was given. She will be missed in the counsels of the suffragists, but her memory will long survive to help others in the struggle—sometimes almost hopeless and again tinged with encouraging prospects—for the ballot and other privileges now denied them.

Few women could have taken the part Miss Anthony did in this great campaign without incurring severe criticism and censure by her opponents, but it may be said of her that while many have denounced and derided the cause which she advocated, there was nothing but respect for the woman herself. Tributes of esteem will be freely paid to her by press and people everywhere.

Began as a School Teacher.

Susan Brownell Anthony was born at South Adams, Mass., on February 30, 1820. Her father, who was a cotton manufacturer, gave her a liberal education.

When Miss Anthony was 17 years old her father failed in business, and to support herself she became a school teacher, continuing in that work until she was 30.

It was while engaged in teaching that Miss Anthony became confirmed in those opinions with which her fame is inseparably concerned, and which she advocated in public during the remainder of her long life. She was aroused by the apparent injustice to women teachers in the smaller salaries that were paid to them than to men of inferior qualifications who were doing the same work.

First Advocated Temperance.

Her first essay into public life, however, was in the cause of temperance. Beginning in 1859 she lectured on this subject for two years, finally becoming convinced that woman's efforts in behalf of this and other reforms must be futile without the ballot.

From this time she identified herself with the agitation for universal suffrage, finding time, however, to write her name among those prominent in the abolition movement on the eve of the American civil war.

In her work for equal suffrage, besides lecturing assiduously, she argued her cause before committees of congress, in the newspapers and before many conventions of various kinds. Between 1870 and 1880 she spoke five or six times a week in all the Northern and some of the Southern states.

Arrested for Voting.

In 1872 she voted in the presidential election, and was arrested for doing so illegally, and tried. By advice of her lawyer, who was unwilling to have her go to jail, she gave bonds, and thus lost the opportunity of bringing her case before the supreme court of habeas corpus proceedings, a fact which she regretted as long as she lived. At her trial she was found guilty and fined, but the fine was never paid.

In the period after the war Miss Anthony, for two years and a half, edited a weekly paper in New York called the Revolution. This paper failed, leaving a debt of \$10,000, which the editor paid in its entirety from money she was able to earn by her lecturing.

Miss Anthony was also interested in the agitation which, while not aiming at equal suffrage, have resulted in extending the ballot to women in school elections in nearly half the states, and in municipal elections and on special questions in others.

Miss Anthony's Optimism.

Out of her long life of constant struggle and anxiety, during which for many years her portion was abuse, hatred, ridicule and aspersion, Susan B. Anthony reaped only optimism, says Rheta Childe Dorr, in the New York Post. Not the optimism of the enthusiast, the fanatic,

she was treated with a degree of respect in consequence.

Early Attitude of the Newspapers.

In those early days the newspapers paid a great deal of attention to the clothes worn by the suffragists. The motive probably was to frighten women into the belief that brains and beauty were incompatible. At all events, the published reports always made Miss Anthony and her friends out monsters of such hideous men, sartorially speaking, that strong men shuddered at the sight.

The Fact is, except for a brief enthusiasm for the plumed costume, which, in the era of hoop-skirts, must have secretly allured many anti-suffragists, Miss Anthony always dressed extremely well.

She was born a Quaker and naturally preferred a simple style. But she was always a very pink of neatness and she had a natural liking for dainty raiment, in her old age she was positively dressy.

She wore soft black gowns that trailed on the door and were modestly built.

She had a fondness for pliable satins and soft silk fabrics, and her love for beautiful lace is well known. At the Baltimore convention she wore a satin gown with a great deal of white lace on the bodice and sleeves. Her hands were ringless, and she wore a jeweled brooch and some very handsome shell combs in her white hair. Her long coat was lined with rich white satin and her bonnet was made by a clever milliner. No one could accuse Miss Anthony at eighty-six of being dowdy.

Miss Anthony's Home Life.

At the peaceful home in Rochester, provided for her years ago by devoted friends, she spent the greater part of her old age very quietly, but never idly. Miss Mary Anthony, her scarcely less admirable sister, kept house, with the assistance of one maid, and Susan occupied herself with amanuensis correspondence with reading and sewing. She was a great reader of newspapers, the drift of events the world over interesting her constantly.

Of course she had many visitors. People from all over the country—all over the world, in fact, called on her. It must often have been wearisome to the tired woman, but her hospitality was always generous, and she was deeply appreciative of the homage shown her, in ironical contrast to the calumny of other days. She sometimes was heard to remark that it would please her better if the enthusiasm for her personality could be turned into the cause she was devoted to. In Washington, where she went to be present at a celebration of her birthday a few weeks ago, a letter from the president was read aloud:

"Let me join in congratulating Miss Susan B. Anthony on the occasion of her 80th birthday and extend my best wishes to her upon her continued good health."

Miss Anthony's smile had a faint suggestion of sarcasm in it. "I wish," she said, with gentle asperity, "that the men would do something besides extend congratulations. I have asked President Roosevelt to push the matter of a constitutional amendment allowing suffrage to women by a recommendation to Congress. I would rather have him say a

Do not accept a substitute for B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Is constantly effecting cures of dyspepsia because it acts in a natural yet effective way upon all the organs involved in the process of digestion, removing all cloggings, impurities and making easy the work of digestion and assimilation.

Mr. R. G. Harvey, Amherstburg, Ont. writes: "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for several years and after using three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was completely cured. I cannot praise B.B. enough for what it has done for me. I have not had a sign of dyspepsia since."

Do not accept a substitute for B.B. There is nothing "just as good."

PATerson's FINE FOOTWEAR

...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

Paterson's Fine Footwear

...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

<p

Quit "Wondering" about servants--the best are the ad.-reading kind ONE CENT A WORD EACH ISSUE.

**BUSINESS EXCHANGE & EMPLOYMENT
AGENCY 22 TROUNCE AVE.
TELEPHONE 97.**

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Popular Rooming House Business—Well appointed, always full. Price \$1,200. Manufacturing—Easy to learn. \$3,000. Out-door Business—\$800. Big profits. Several other different lines.

REAL ESTATE.
Seven Room Modern House—Up-to-date, near Park, \$3,000. Six Room Brick House—Up-to-date, Victoria West, \$3,500. Inside Property—Returning 9 per cent. Business Property—Near city hall, \$13,000. Labor of all kinds furnished at short notice.

REAL ESTATE

Swinerton & Oddy

Financial and Insurance Agents. Notaries public.

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

TO RENT—7 roomed cottage on Croft Street, James Bay; sewer, hot water, electric light. Vacant on April 1. \$15, including water.

9 ROOMED HOUSE—Brick, hot water and sewer, full sized lot, near Beacon Hill park. Only \$2,600.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE and 2 lots, on corner; all modern conveniences; fruit trees, nice garden; James Bay. Only \$3,150.

150 ACRES—Denman Island, 12 acres cultivated, 20 acres logged up and seeded down, 60 acres chopped; barn and sheep house; 5 roomed dwelling. Only \$2,400.

105 ACRES—All cultivated; 3 miles from city; dwelling and outbuildings. Only \$2,500.

8 1/3 ACRES—6 miles east; good land, easily cleared. Only \$75 per acre.

LAND 10 ACRE BLOCKS close to city.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. \$15,000 on business property; also sums from \$500 upwards, on Improved Real Estate security at current rates of interest.

A. Williams & Co., Ltd.
104 YATES STREET.

GOOD IMPROVED FARMS.

5 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building, \$1,650.

10 1/2 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building, \$2,500.

11 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building, \$2,500.

15 ACRES—Cleared, good soil and building, \$3,000.

19 1/2 ACRES—Cleared, good soil (good orchard), \$5,000.

300 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, A1 farm, \$21,000.

10 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, \$1,800.

5 1/2 ACRES—Cleared, good soil, \$850.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.
104 Yates Street.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.
56 Broad Street.

FOR SALE—7 room bungalow, Oak Bay avenue. For \$3,000.

TO LET—Nice 5 roomed cottage, Rutherford street; sewer connections. \$14 per month, including water.

TO LET—7 roomed house, Stanley Avenue; all modern conveniences. \$18 per month.

Beaumont Boggs,
Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 12 Fort St.

COTTAGE—6 rooms, modern in every way. Price \$2,000.

COTTAGE—5 rooms, basement, 2 lots. Price \$2,100.

COTTAGE—6 rooms, Esquimalt road. Price \$2,300.

HOUSE—7 rooms, Esquimalt road; very choice modern home. Price \$3,000.

50 ACRES in Cowichan Valley, 4 miles from Duncan, close to station; modern cottage, 7 rooms; barn, 8 stalls; poultry sheds; 8 acres cleared, 10 slashed; orchard. Price \$2,450.

160 ACRES, within 4 miles Duncan, 15 cultivated, 20 slashed; soil red and black loam; 1/2 mile river frontage. Price \$2,000.

CORNER LOT, Dallas road. Price \$750.

5 1/2 ACRES in fruit, 2 miles from city; cottage and barn. Price \$2,400.

Matson & Coles

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
23 BROAD ST.

SOME WATER FRONT LOTS in Victoria harbor, from \$3,500 to \$6,000.

COWICHAN—60 acres, 20 acres cultivated bottom land, \$2,800.

6 ROOMED HOUSE—Well furnished, in good repair. \$1,350.

THE GORGES—A beautiful home; orchard, gardens and stable; a bargain.

OAK BAY AVE.—7 roomed house and lots, \$2,500.

LAKE HILL ESTATE—Some 10 acre blocks. Prices reasonable.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Board and nicely furnished rooms; private family; close to Park and beach. 115 Menzies street. mrt20

TO LET—Nice sunny rooms, \$1.00 a week. The finest location in city. The Osborne, Blasberg street. No connection with car. mrt20

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—To a gentleman, nice furnished rooms; private family; close to Park and beach. 115 Menzies street. mrt20

TO LET—Large sunny rooms for house keeping and one single; electric light, gas stove, bath. Rent reasonable. No. 111 Pandora street. mrt21

TO LET—Comfortable furnished rooms; centrally located. 44 Rae street. mrt21

TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite A. O. U. W. hall. mrt21

TO LET—Superior housekeeping rooms; electric light, phone, all conveniences; box 87 Colonist office. mrt21

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, corner Blasberg Walk and Belgrave street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Revere) house. ois19

WANTED—To buy old postage stamps used on letters between the years 1850 to 1870. Address G. R. Cox, care of Post Office, Vancouver, B. C. ois19

WANTED—Better from 1 to 4 horse. Box 136, City. ois21

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ARGUMENTUM AD JUDICIUM

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF WALLPAPERS OF EVERY GRADE FROM 2c PER ROLL UP TO THE HIGHEST QUALITIES

Just what it means! Two hundred and twenty thousand rolls of the latest wallpapers, which we require to meet the demands of our Wholesale and Retail departments. It means that we are catering for all tastes and require every grade of wall covering to suit the entire public.

We object to boasting, but representing directly, as we do, a number of the largest Wallpaper factories in the world we give publicity to the following FACTS.

We carry a stock of Wallpapers ten times as large as any other house or store in the Province of British Columbia; departmental or otherwise.

We sell ten rolls for every roll sold by any other house or store in British Columbia.

WE ARE READY TO PROVE THE ABOVE STATEMENTS IN FULL VIEW OF THE PUBLIC AND MERELY GIVE PUBLICITY TO THEM TO EXPOSE MISLEADING REPRESENTATIONS AND STATEMENTS.

SIX REASONS WHY

We are honored with the patronage of the majority of both wholesale and retail customers:

BECAUSE our stock is fresh and clean every season and contains the largest number of new and copyright designs.

BECAUSE, being direct selling agents for the manufacturers, the public get the benefit by purchasing at bed-rock prices.

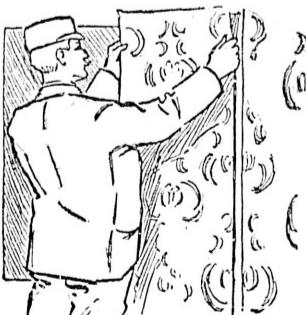
BECAUSE the goods are purchased by men with years of experience in the wallpaper business.

BECAUSE we have to place the paper on the walls and are responsible and guarantee the entire workmanship.

BECAUSE being direct representatives of the factories we naturally receive the first selection of the finest designs.

BECAUSE wall paper and interior decorative work is our main business and not a side line.

THE LATEST AND BEST
WALL COVERINGS
FROM
EUROPE, ASIA
AND FROM THE
MOST FAMOUS FACTORIES
IN
CANADA and THE STATES



THE MOST CAPABLE SALESMEN

Will give you prompt and courteous attention when you call

—OR—

Will wait upon you at your home with complete samples and prices.

MELROSE CO., LTD.

The Painters and Art Decorators

40 FORT STREET

NEXT TO FIVE SISTERS BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

The New Carpets

Are interesting a great many people this Season. We can now say we have the choicest lot of

Patterns in Axminster and Wilton Carpets

in the city, not to say anything about price. If we cannot suit you from our large stock here, we are able to show you samples of Carpets stocked in our Vancouver Store, which is the highest class stock there, and in this way we are able to present before you

A VERY LARGE RANGE

Nearly Every Home Is Interested In House Furnishing Needs

We are looking well after the wants of those who are wishing to furnish a home completely, those who wish a room refurnished, a new Carpet, or perhaps Curtains, a Drape or something of that sort. Have you seen the New Rugs and Squares? We never saw a better selection in any store in this country. Patterns to suit every room, and

The Prices Are Very Reasonable

Remnants of Linoleums and Oilcloths

On Monday we will place on Sale at 25c a yard. Remnants of all kinds will be sold at 25c a yard. Inland Linoleums as well as printed; values up to \$1.25 square yard. Monday, 25c. In every case the piece must be taken. This is one of the best Remnant offerings we have had in Linoleums and Oilcloth.

Kitchen Aprons

All samples (Holland, Linen, Union, Gingham, all English made; 90 in all, and we will sell them in two lots Monday—
45 at values from 35c. to 50c. Monday, 25c.
45 at values to 75c. Monday, 35c.

Lace Scarves

6 dozen to go on sale Monday at 75c. each.
2½ yards long, in assorted widths; colors, white, cream and ecru. Values \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Monday, 75c.

6 Battenburg Squares

with Linen centre, 30 inches square; good value at \$2.50. Monday, \$1.50. Fancy Department.

3,500 Yards of Oriental Laces on Sale Monday

Colors: Cream, White, Ecru and Paris, 3½ inches to 10 inches wide. Price and quantity as follows:

180 yards at .35c. per yard.
240 yards at .38c. per yard.
480 yards at .40c. per yard.
920 yards at .45c. per yard.

440 yards at .20c. per yard.
880 yards at .25c. per yard.
360 yards at .30c. per yard.

We procured this lot at a big advantage in price, and will give you the same MONDAY.

34 Dozen of our Regular 50c Stock Shades

On Monday we will place on Sale at 25c. each. Sizes 3x7 and 3x6. The reason for clearing this line out on Monday is that we have stocked a better grade to sell at 50c. than we usually sold at that price, and to clear the line out in one day have priced the lot 25c. each.

50 Battenburg Lace Squares

Size 18x18. Monday, 50c. Fancy Department.

Some of the Ordinary Bargains for Monday

400 yards Linen Crash, 45 inches wide, candle wicks. Regular value 50c. Monday, 25c.
1800 yards Linen Crash, 27 inches wide, fancy designs. Regular 20c. and 25c. Monday, 10c. yard.

6 Doz. Crochet Daylies

Linen centre, round, 12 inches across; good value at 75c. Monday, 25c. Fancy Department.

48 Cream Battenburg Squares

With colored silk centres, sizes 18x18; good value at 75c. Monday, 50c. Fancy Department.

100 Hat Pins

Gilt with colored heads. Monday, 5c. each.

Women's Fine Cotton Ribbed Undervests (White)

Long sleeves (all sizes), lace trimmed, stockinet and satin fronts, also pearl button; good value at 50c. and 65c. each. Monday, 35c. (100 only to offer at this price.)

SHOE NEWS

Shoes for Confirmation

EASTER COMES LATE THIS YEAR —APRIL 15. For confirmation purposes the White Kid Slipper is in a large measure being dispensed by what seems to be the popular choice for such occasions, the White Canvas Oxford and Pump—rich in appearance and useful on other occasions.

Ladies' White Canvas Pumps, \$3.50 per pair.
Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, \$3.00 per pair.
Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, \$1.25 per pair.
Girls' White Canvas Oxfords, \$1.25 per pair.
Childs' White Canvas Oxfords, \$1.00 per pair.

Tan Russia Calf Shoes

Tan Russia Calf Shoes are without doubt the most practical ever made for summer wear. Tan has become the popular favorite of the more comfortable and popular Tan Shoe. Men's Tan Russia Calf Lace Boot, new Blucher cut, Penway shape, welt sole, Keith's Konqueror, Brockton, Mass., maker; \$6.00 per pair.

Ladies' Tan Russia Calf Oxfords, or low heeled, ribbed soles; The Edwin C. Part, New York, U. S., maker; \$5.50 per pair.

Ladies' Tan Russia Calf, Blucher cut, large eyelets, Cuban heel, welt sole, soft tip; \$4.50 per pair.

Ladies' "Chic Shape" Court Tie, Russian calf, open toe, Blucher cut, leather sole; \$3.00 per pair.

Ladies' Red Kid, calf, Blucher cut, ribbon tie, Cuban heel, Oxfords; \$4.00 per pair.

Ladies' Tan Russia Calf Pumps, military heel; \$4.50 per pair.

Misses' Chocolate Oxford, Blucher cut, welt soles, ribbed sole, C. D. E. width; \$2.50 per pair.

Misses' Chocolate Oxfords, kid, spring heel; \$1.75 per pair.

Misses' Tan Blucher, Oxford, spring heel; \$1.50 per pair.

Ladies' Chocolate Oxfords

With the first touch of springlike weather, there comes a demand for Chocolate Oxfords. Seemingly the ladies folks are anxious to begin the season early. The way Oxfords are beginning to move indicates a phenomenal demand.

Ladies' Chocolate Kid Oxfords, turn sole, soft tip, military heel; \$3.00 per pair.

Ladies' Chocolate Kid Oxford, turn sole, Gibson tie, large eyelets,

turn sole, \$3.75 per pair.

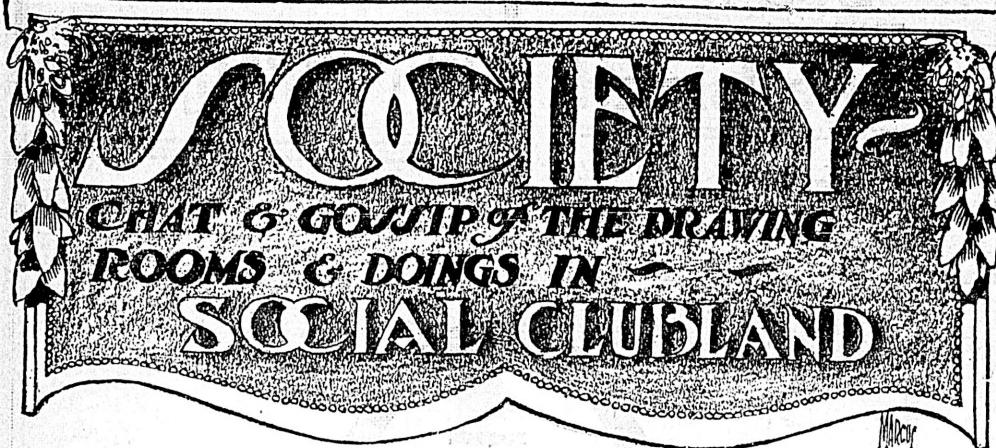
Men's Tan Calf Oxfords, welt sole, Blucher cut; \$3.00 per pair.

Men's Tan Calf Lace Boots, welt sole;

\$3.75 per pair.

Men's Tan Lace Boot; \$3.00 per pair.

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1906.



ON Saturday, 17th inst., Mrs. Wm. Atkins Dallas road, was hostess at one of the most delightful teas of the season, when she entertained a large number of friends. As it was St. Patrick's Day, the decorations were largely green, beautiful masses of shamrock being in evidence throughout the different apartments, as well as many choice carnations and other spring flowers, and in one spray was noticed a beautiful green carnation, which is certainly a freak of nature. The tea table, at which Miss Woods and Miss Musgrave presided, was sweetly artistic with carnations and ferns. At the close of the game tempting refreshments were served by the hostess and some of her friends. Amongst those present were Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Hodge (Nelson), Mrs. J. H. Greer, Miss Gill, Miss Belle Gill, Miss S. Munroe, Mrs. E. McGregor, Mrs. Humphry, Mrs. J. H. Garrison, Mrs. Ullin, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. T. R. Cusack, Mrs. Hedley (Toronto), Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. McNiven, Mrs. G. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Walker, Mrs. Garvin, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. A. J. Morris, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mrs. W. Smith and others.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Wm. McCarter, Government street, entertained at what was pronounced by all to be a very delightful progressive whilst party, prizes for which were won by Mrs. F. H. Walker receiving first and Mrs. J. H. Greer second. The apartments were prettily decorated with carnations and ferns. At the close of the game tempting refreshments were served by the hostess and some of her friends. Amongst those present were Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Hodge (Nelson), Mrs. J. H. Greer, Miss Gill, Miss Belle Gill, Miss S. Munroe, Mrs. E. McGregor, Mrs. Humphry, Mrs. J. H. Garrison, Mrs. Ullin, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. T. R. Cusack, Mrs. Hedley (Toronto), Mrs. Emery, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. McNiven, Mrs. G. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Walker, Mrs. Garvin, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. A. J. Morris, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Mrs. W. Smith and others.

On Friday, 18th inst., Mrs. McPhilips entertained at her home, Rockland avenue, in honor of Mrs. W. W. B. McInnes, wife of the governor of the Yukon. The tea room, where dainty refreshments were served, was prettily decorated with daffodils and trailing ferns, the table being very quaint with its beautiful blue tea service, fine brass ornaments, etc., while the reception hall was very picturesque. It contains a fine collection of rare brass candlesticks, trays, etc., etc., besides beautifully carved Japanese furniture, tapestry, choice potted plants, a fine old fire place, which, with the pretty orange-colored curtains, orange-shaded lights, etc., made a picture that one could not soon forget.

At her home, Pandora avenue, on Friday, 23rd inst., Mrs. L. Goodacre entertained a number of her young friends very enjoyably. A Shakespearian romance guessing contest formed the chief amusement of the afternoon, prizes for which were won first by Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, second by Mrs. A. Hall. Mrs. G. J. Burnett and Miss Lizzie Watkins each rendered vocal selections which were much appreciated by the ladies. In the tea-room the tables were decorated with pink carnations surrounded by clusters of fragrant violets. Here all were hospitably served with a dainty repast. Some of those present were the following: Mrs. Chris. Spencer, Mrs. J. Nelson, Mrs. T. Watkins, Mrs. Frank Grant, Mrs. G. J. Burnett, Mrs. W. B. Shakespeare, Mrs. Emery, Mrs. McNiven, Mrs. W. Luney, Mrs. A. D. Whittier, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Cullum, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. R. Croft, Mrs. G. Hall, Mrs. McMartin, Mrs. Snyder, Miss Sherlock, Miss B. Raymond, Mrs. Roy Goodacre, Miss Lizzie Watkins, Miss Charlotte Spencer, Miss Agnes Spencer, Miss M. Spencer and others.

On Friday some of the old High School hockey team went to Vancouver to play the team of that city. It will be remembered that this team made a reputation for itself some four years ago while attending the High School, and now hope to add to their former successes. The following are some of those who made the above trip: Sydney Winsby, T. Winsby, W. Newcombe, F. G. C. Wood, R. White, J. Camble, H. Brown, A. R. Brown and Gus Carne.

Miss Helen Robertson of St. John, N. B., is here, the guest of Mrs. H. B. McKenzie, Labouchere street.

Mrs. W. A. McKeown, Mrs. Scharschmidt and Mrs. Major A. Nicholes, all of whom have been spending the winter here with friends, leave on the 28th inst. for their home at White Horse.

Miss Creighton and Miss Steele, who have been the guests here of Mrs. H. B. McKenzie, Labouchere street, left on Friday for their home in Brantford, Ont., while en route Miss Creighton will visit her uncle at Nelson, and Miss Steele will make a short stay with relatives at Whinipeg.

At their home, "The Corrora," Pandora avenue, on Wednesday evening, the Misses Roach gave a charming progressive whilst party, the honors being won by Miss S. Gonnason and Mr. Carson, each of whom received first prizes, and Miss Hodge and Mr. Kiso each receiving second. After the contest a tempting supper was served to the guests, the tables being prettily decorated with white roses, carnations and pink tulips. Miss Pears, Miss Brayden and Miss Kennedy assisted the hostess in serving. When this was done, all indulged in a delightful dance, which was kept up until the morning hours. The following were the guests: Mr. and Mrs. T. Watson, Miss S. Gonnason, Mr. R. George, Mr. and Mrs. A. Peden, Miss Hosker, Mr. A. Lawrence, Miss McKittrick, Dr. McRae, Mr. C. Geiger, Miss N. Fugle, Miss Gillepsie, Mr. M. Cuzner, Mr. E. Allan, Miss Keats, Miss K. Palmer, Mr. Carson, Miss Gibson, Mr. C. Millar, Miss Turner, Mr. W. Petticrew, Mr. and Mrs.

The King's Daughters intend holding a carnival of books and bookmakers in the Assembly hall on May 1st and 2nd that promises to be something very attractive. That these energetic ladies who are working so faithfully for the good of their fellowmen make a success of whatever they undertake is well known in Victoria, and that this will be no exception is already assured.

On Thursday Mrs. Arthur Jones was hostess at an enjoyable luncheon party.

Mrs. J. H. Greer has her sister, Mrs. Hodges of Nelson, as her guest at present.

Mrs. A. E. McPhillips entertained at a small luncheon party on Wednesday.

Miss Ridley of Toronto, is here enjoying a pleasant visit, the guest of Mrs. T. H. Cusack, Kingston street.

The next tea of the series to be given by the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Ladies' Aid, will be held at Mrs. D. E. Campbell's, she having kindly placed her house at the disposal of the ladies for the occasion. It will be held early in April.

instrumental numbers. Some of the gentlemen present were Chief Thomas Watson, Mr. Del Smith, Mr. C. Russell, Mr. Wm. McMicking, Mr. L. Burns, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. G. Mitchell, Mr. J. Carroll and others.

The "Alamo" Club, under the management of Mrs. Lester, held a delightful and well-attended meeting on Wednesday evening at A. O. U. W. hall. The next dance will be given on Wednesday, April 4th, and will be known as an "apron and necktie party."

Mrs. Packard of Chemainus, spent last week in town. While here Mrs. Packard made her headquarters at the Driard, but took occasion to visit some of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew. Cochrane of Medicine Hat, who have been spending several months at Los Angeles, Cal., paid a flying visit here to their son, Mr. Colia Cochrane of Quebec street, during the past week, en route to their home.

Mr. W. W. Goldsmith, of Denver, Col., accompanied by his brother, Mr. H. Goldsmith, was several days in the city last week.

Mr. Dugan of Halifax, N. S., who has been here on the coast for some weeks, left on Monday night en route to the East.

Mr. Bechtel and Mr. A. E. Bechtel spent a day or two last week at Somes lake, where they were successful in securing a good catch of shining beauties.

Mrs. E. J. Palmer of Chemainus, has been enjoying a holiday here during the past week. While here Mrs. Palmer

delightful afternoon. An Irish comedy guessing contest was indulged in, Mrs. J. Surgeon winning first prize, a green leather card case, and Miss Margaret Clay second, a green basket of candies. This was in charge of Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Macfarlane, while Mrs. Maclean and Mrs. Dalley looked well after the wants of the inner man, providing delicious tea and dainty accessories. Mrs. Miller had charge of a grab bag, from which each who tried secured things new and old. A musical programme of much merit was supplied by the following well known musicians: Mrs. Harry Currie, vocal selections; Miss Jessie McKilligan, piano solo; Mrs. Burnett, vocal solo; Mrs. D. E. Campbell, songs; Mr. Longfield, Irish airs, instrumental. Miss Claire McGregor gave a piano solo, and also acted the part of accompanist for the different singers.

Last week Mr. Donaldine and Mr. Dugan, of Halifax, N. S., in company with Captain Balcom and Dr. Reismuller, visited the Sechart whaling station. As all the gentlemen have capital invested in the concern, they were naturally very much interested in the catching of the whales and the working of the station. Mr. Dugan made one of the whaling steamer Orion's crew for two days and was successful in shooting a whale before returning to land.

On Tuesday evening a very pleasing function was given in the Epworth League room of the Metropolitan church, when the Ladies Auxiliary entertained the members of the choir and the Sunday school orchestra, all of whom were present to enjoy the pleasant evening, which was spent in games, contests, etc.

The first was a guessing contest at which nine questions were given, the answers of which had to be written into a composition, and that these were original and mirth-provoking was evinced by the amount of merriment that ensued upon their being read. Mr. Margison was the capable contestant who won the prize.

A drawing contest next followed. Free hand, of course. At this Mr. Sherret proved himself master and also won a suitable prize. After the games were over the company repaired to the Sunday schoolroom where they all sat down to a tempting repast, which was served to the ladies, the tables being very prettily decorated with choice spring flowers and vines, as was also the Epworth League room. Mrs. M. Jenkins, the hostess of the evening, in a neat speech, welcomed the guests and spoke of the church's appreciation of their services.

She was followed by Rev. G. K. B. Adams, who also spoke in an appreciative manner of both choir and orchestra. Mr. Gideon Hicks, choir leader, responded in behalf of the choir and Mr. Parsons, church organist, in behalf of the orchestra. At the close all went away delighted with their evening's entertainment.

Minnin, Miss Bishop, Mr. Norman Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Speed, Mrs. Warling, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mr. A. Graham and others.

Mrs. Gaudin was hostess at an enjoyable bridge party given by her at Villa, on Tuesday.

The Marlborough Ladies Club held a very well attended and enjoyable dance on Tuesday evening at the A. O. U. W. hall. The next evening will be on April 3rd.

Mr. H. R. Houston left on Saturday, 17th inst., for Vancouver, where he will in future reside, he having accepted a position on the staff of the Great Northern Railway Co. office there. Mr. Houston has been several years in Victoria, and his many friends will be sorry to know that he is leaving their midst.

Mr. Thomas Reid of Lamington street, spent several days of last week at "Glenrosa," Metchosin, where he went to visit his daughter, Mrs. J. D. Reid of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Palmer of Chemainus, were in Victoria for a short holiday during the week just past.

Mr. Dan Hutchinson Bros., spent a few days in the Terminal City last week in the interest of his firm.

On Tuesday, March 27th, A. O. U. W. ball will be transformed into a bit of Mikado land, with "cherrie blossoms," fans, umbrellas and lanterns innumerable. Although not compulsory, Mrs. Lester hopes that as many as conveniently can will adopt the picturesque Japanese costume. Delightful music from the Mikado and Geisha is promised.

On Wednesday evening, March 14, a double wedding was solemnized by Rev. Adams at the rector's home on Quadra street. The contracting parties were Miss Josette Jane Tolmie, daughter of the late A. J. Tolmie, and Mr. Geo. Morais. Also the groom's sister, Miss Anna Belmonte Morais, and Mr. William White. The brides were attired in white organdie dresses trimmed with Duchesse satin ribbon and allover lace. They carried shower bouquets of lily of the valley and white carnations. After the ceremony the bridal parties and their friends partook of a tempting repast at the home of Mrs. Wm. White on Cook street. The table and different apartments were prettily decorated with choice cut flowers, hearts and evergreens. Many beautiful presents were in evidence. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Morais will reside at 112 Toronto street.

On Friday afternoon the pupils of the first division of the girl's Central school entertained a number of their friends most enjoyably at a concert and tea given by them at their schoolroom. A march played by Miss McGregor brought the girls of the first division as well as many other from the schools to their places, after which the following programme was given: Instrumental duet, Miss B. Wills and Miss K. Mate; class song, "The Apple Tree" sung by the school, guided by Miss Williams; vocal solo, Miss Sexsmith; recitation, Miss N. Le Clerc; instrumental solo, Miss J. Lang; class song, "Love's Old Sweet Song"; vocal solo, Miss P. Gay; instrumental solo, Miss M. Winn. After the capable rendering of the above programme the girls served all their visitors with delightful tea and other appetizing refreshments in a most dainty manner. The afternoon's entertainment was much appreciated by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carse of North Bend gave a very enjoyable masquerade ball on Friday night, the 16th inst. Over fifty couples were in attendance and everybody had a delightful time. Mr. J. Caldick, dressed as a swell coon, acted as floor manager. At midnight supper was served by Mrs. Conner, assisted by Mr. T. Brown and Mr. H. Smith. Many of the ladies were attired in elegant costumes. Mr. and Mrs. Carse received many congratulations over the success of the affair.

Major and Mrs. Audain (nee Miss Birdie Dunsman) are expected out from India very soon now, and will remain some time in Victoria.

Mrs. Blandy (nee Miss Violet Vernon) of Halifax, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Vernon. Captain Blandy has been stationed for a year at Halifax, but expects to leave soon for the old country. Mrs. Blandy will accompany him.

Mr. R. P. Rithet and Mr. L. A. Genge have gone to San Francisco, where Mrs. Rithet and Mrs. Genge have been spending the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Genge and Mrs. Rithet and Mr. Jack Rithet will return shortly.

Dr. George Black, head surgeon of the Canadian hospital in Toronto, is spending a vacation here with his mother and sisters on the Dallas road.

Mrs. Fagan and Mrs. Hermann Roberson are interesting themselves in the proposed minstrel show in aid of the tuberculosis sanitorium fund. Both ladies and gentlemen will take part; and rehearsals will commence at once. Amongst those who will take part are Mr. and Mrs. B. Tye, Mrs. Hold, Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kent, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Lampman, Miss V. Hickie, Miss Newling, Mr. Gore, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Drake and Mr. Matson. The show will be under the direction of J. M. Finn, who has acted in a similar capacity in former minstrel shows here.

On Monday evening of last week Mrs. Nicholles, of Simcoe street, gave a farewell entertainment in honor of Miss Josephine Willemar, who has been visiting her for the past two months, and has now returned to her home at Comox. The evening was devoted to Progressive 500, the prize winners being Miss Jay and Mr. W. Heath. The following were amongst those present: Miss L. Clarke, Miss H. Leiser, Miss Vincent, Miss Johnston, Miss Carr, Miss M. Carr, Miss B. Roberts, Miss Willemar, Miss M. Henderson, Miss C. Jay, Miss C. Hardy, Mr. E. Hardie, Mr. Stewart, Mr. A. D. Belyea, Mr. G. Taylor Simpson, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. L. Yorke, Mr. W. D. York, Mr. H. Leiser, Mr. F. Clarke, Mr. H. Laing, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. W. Heath and Mr. B. P. Schwenger.



Princess Ena of Battenberg

Alfonso XIII

Alfonso XIII in his Automobile

made her headquarters at the Driard.

On Thursday evening under the management of Mrs. Simpson, there will be a social night at Assembly hall, the evening classes usually held on that night entertaining their friends. Ladies are expected to bring refreshments, but no charges will be made.

Mr. Domahue of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who is largely interested in the whaling station on the coast, spent a few days here recently. On Monday he left for home via Seattle.

Mrs. George Taylor of Rockland avenue, who spent an enjoyable holiday in Vancouver, the guest of her friend, Mrs. Irwin of Broughton street, returned home last week.

The St. Patrick's tea given by the Ladies Aid of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at the residence of Mrs. Mitchell, Yates street, on Saturday, 17th inst., was very successful, both socially and financially, as a good sum was realized by the energetic ladies having it in charge and every one present enjoyed a

this instance he confined himself principally to poets of the day, dealing out rare tit-bits from each of their writings that appealed to one from his rendering and making one feel that they must immediately study such delightful volumes.

Mr. Gowen was compelled to summarize in the case of many of the minor poets of the day, but in speaking of Kipling he was at a loss to know how to account for his long silence, but believed that one who could write "The White Man's Burden," "The Recessional," and "Lest We Forget," would again be heard from and that also the strong note of ancients in poetry would again come at a future day, and that the world's noise would be hushed to listen to their voices. At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Gowen. It was proposed by the Lieut.-Governor and seconded by Mr. Langrin. In opening the proceedings of the evening Mrs. Powell, president of the Alexandra Club, asked that both ladies and gentlemen should join the new literary society that had been recently inaugurated by their club. Mrs. Powell jestingly claimed that ladies were more unselfish than gentlemen, as the latter never fu-

turent, and surely such gatherings have a beneficial effect.

A large number of the friends of the Misses Grinnell, Boleskin road, assembled on Wednesday evening and repaired to their residence, armed with all good things for a surprise party, which was held and thoroughly enjoyed not only by the surprises but by the young ladies surprised. The evening was all too quickly spent in music both vocal and instrumental, whist and other parlor games. Miss Johnson ably presided at the piano and gave some fine selections as well as accompanying the different vocalists, of whom Mr. Hancock deserves first mention, especially in his rendering of "In a Village by the Sea," and "Day by Day." Many choruses were also acceptably rendered. About midnight a delicious supper brought from the depths of the different baskets and parcels of the merry makers was enjoyed by all. Some of those present were Mrs. Owens, Miss Owens, Miss Mary Hutchinson, Miss Jenny Hutchinson, Miss Rose Hancock, Miss Maud Owens, Mr. T. T. Hutchinson, Mr. Charlie Hancock, Mr. R. Owens, Mr.

Minnin, Miss Bishop, Mr. Norman Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Speed, Mrs. Warling, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mr. A. Graham and others.

Mrs. Gaudin was hostess at an enjoyable bridge party given by her at Villa,

A Siberian Mammoth

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

SOME four or five years ago I came across an American illustrated newspaper containing an account of the discovery of a perfect mammoth in Siberia, where it had been imbedded in a glacier for thousands of years. It was stated that an expedition had been sent from St. Petersburg by the Imperial Academy of Sciences, headed by Dr. Herz. Also that later a telegram had been received stating the expedition had been successful in securing the animal complete, and that all the principal parts, including even part of the contents of the stomach had been secured and were being brought on sledges overland for thousands of miles. I was intensely interested in the alleged discovery and made many inquiries of various people to find out if there was anything in it more than sensation such as is often got from some of the American papers. The result of my enquiries was very disappointing; most of those I interviewed considered it a yarn. I let the matter rest for some time and then decided to write to a friend in St. Petersburg for particulars. Mrs. Calthorpe nee Dunsmuir, wife of Captain Gough-Calthorpe, who was naval attache to the British Legation at the time, responded in due course of time, sending me a photo, reproduced herewith, of the animal as it appeared stuffed in the Imperial Museum, and the promise of a description, which Mr. Norman, secretary of the legation, had kindly promised to translate from the Russian for me. This has lately come to hand, and as Mr. Norman states, is rather disappointing. That is as regards the size of the mammoth, it being a young one. The wonderful part of the story is that the stomach of the mammoth contained food as fresh as the day it was eaten thousands of years ago. The food seems to have been young shoots of a species of pine tree, with vegetable matter. The hair on its back was about 12 inches long with a thick fur.

Sometimes the mammoth would become mired in a soft spot of earth in time and there sink in, die, become frozen and preserved forever. Another mammoth, while walking across a glacier, would fall into a crevasse and there become frozen in a gigantic block of ice. That is what happened in the case of the animal recently discovered in Siberia. The soil is generally frozen to a depth of 400 feet in Northern Siberia.

There were many species of mammoths, some of them existing in earlier ages than others. One species was provided with four tusks, the upper ones turning up as in the present elephant, and the lower turning down, as in the walrus. These horns were of gigantic size, in some cases measuring twelve feet long. They were adapted principally to digging up and pulling down trees. The mastodon was a giant elephant of a still earlier period than the mammoth.

Through the agency of Mr. Horn, the Chief of Police of Kolymsk, the Cossack's report was conveyed to the Governor of Irkutsk. He being interested in scientific matters promptly communicated the report to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

The greatest scientific undertaking of this kind ever made was then determined upon. This was nothing less than an expedition to bring back the complete body of the mammoth. It was promptly organized by the Imperial Academy, with the fullest assistance of the government and the Ministry of Finance. Dr. Otto Herz, curator of the Imperial Museum, was appointed leader of the expedition, with Dr. Pfitzenmayer as assistant.

The expedition proceeded along the Trans-Siberian railroad as far as Irkutsk. From there to the place of the discovery in a journey by land and water of fully 3,000 miles. The scientists made part of this journey in boats down Lena river to Jakutsk. They then started on a overland jour-

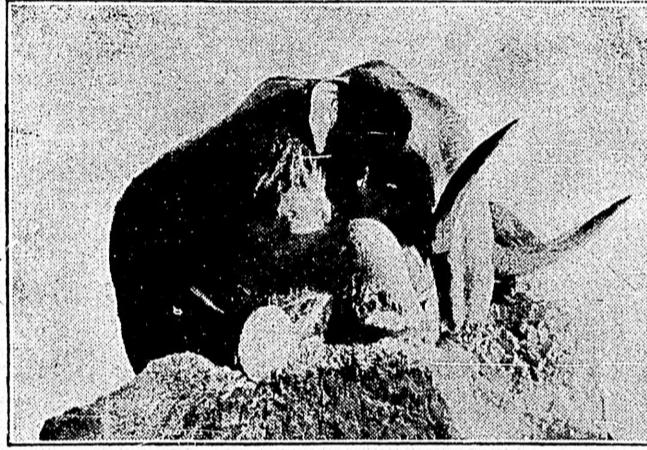
ney to Sredne Kolymsk, 300 versts (a verst is 3,500 yards) away. The situation of the body is a very extraordinary one. It lies in an enormous pocket of ice, between the mountains, near the river bank. The ice is evidently the relic of the great glacier that existed here in former ages. The upper ice in time flowed away, leaving only the lower part shut up in this pocket. The River Beresovka only thaws for a short time in summer. The surface of the earth in this region also thaws only at this season, and then only to a depth of two or three feet. Beneath that the soil is eternally frozen.

A slight melting of the surface of the ice left a bright, smooth space, peering through the Cossack Javlovsky saw the ancient mammoth preserved, as we sometimes see a lobster in a cake of ice. The Cossack knew how interesting such reliques were to civilized men and promptly reported this one.

In spite of their gigantic size and weapons, the mammoths were frequently killed by prehistoric men. These men must have been very brave and determined to kill these huge and terribly armed beasts, with stone and rude wood and bone spears.

The very word "mammoth" is of Siberian Tartar origin, being derived from the word "mammoth," the earth, on account of the beast being found frozen in the earth. Chinese records show that they, too, frequently discovered the frozen mammoths. The beast is probably the same as the "Behemoth" of the Bible.

The bones of the mammoth when first discovered in Europe were variously regarded as the remains of giant men and of elephants that had been brought to Europe by the ancient Romans. Even the majority of scientists held to this opinion until Sir Richard Owen, the great palaeontologist, first proved that they were the remains of an extinct animal allied to, but of different species from, the elephant.



THE MAMMOTH AS IT APPEARS IN THE ST. PETERSBURG MUSEUM

at the roots of the hair. I submit the translated account by Mr. Norman, with his letter to me, which I think will be interesting to the many friends of the two British Columbia ladies mentioned therein. I also give an account of the expedition as contained in the newspapers at the time of discovery, as follows:

Story of the Scientific Expedition.

The discovery of the mammoth to which the cable despatch on this page refers, was reported during the summer, and has excited the wildest interest in scientific circles.

A very interesting account of the discovery by Dr. von Adelung, curator of the museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg has just appeared in the *Globus*, a leading German scientific paper, of Brunswick.

From this account it appears that the mammoth was first reported by a Cossack named Javlovsky. He found it in a glacier, near the Beresovka river, a tributary of the Kolyma river, in far Northeastern Siberia. The nearest set-

tlement is Sredne Kolymsk. They took fifty horses for transport. A large part of the way lay through virgin forest. Then came the formation called the Taiga, a sort of Arctic moorland, which becomes swampy and dangerous in summer.

The scientists had to live on salt fish, mare's milk and stewed tree bark. Several lives were lost on the journey, but it is now known that the chief scientists reached their destination. They proceeded without delay to excavate the mammoth.

The flesh is treated with arsenic and then sewn up in new cowhide, which shrinks, becomes air-tight and preserves the contents.

Nothing more will probably be heard from the scientists during the present winter. Dr. Herz, according to the last report, was in doubt as to which of two ways he will take in returning. He may, during the coming summer, endeavor to take the mammoth's remains overland to Markova, a little settlement on the Anadyr river, which runs into Behring Sea. There he would winter and go down the river at the opening of next summer and catch the steamer ship that calls there once a year.

If this proves impracticable, he will have to wait until the winter of 1902-03, and take the remains overland by sledges to Irkutsk. It would be impossible to make this tremendous journey in summer, through a roadless country, where there are thousands of square miles of swamps.

Numerous relics of mammoths have been discovered in Siberia, including pieces of skin, and all the bones. On more than one occasion a complete animal has been found preserved in the ice, but a complete animal has never been secured in its entirety and brought back to civilization. That is exactly what the Imperial Academy of Sciences now propose to do. According to the last report from Irkutsk, it is in a fair way to accomplish this.

The revolution which has been raging here for the last few months has given me so much to do I really have not had time to keep my promise sooner. However, I now send you the translation which, I fear, tells disappointingly little about the mammoth, giving no measurements nor any description of his appearance. The earlier part, too, about the distribution of the elephant family, is doubtless also stale news to you.

You have, I believe, already received a photograph of him from Mrs. Calthorpe, so you know what he looks like as I have seen him very often. I may add a few details as to his personal appearance from my own observation. He is smaller than I expected—a good deal smaller than an elephant, but then, it is true, he was young when he died, not full grown, I suppose. His tusks are magnificent. His tusk is very thick, abundant and long and of a fashionable dark reddish brown tint. Otherwise he is very like an elephant in general build and I shall say, so far as I can judge without being a specialist, in details also.

I hope these few details may be of use to you. Should you want more about the mammoth or require information about anything else in the museum here I shall be very glad to do my best to satisfy you.

The Calthorpes are much regretted by all of us here, as they were greatly beloved by us. Curiously enough, the wife of Calthorpe's successor, Captain Victor Stanley, also comes from British Columbia.

Yours very truly,

H. NORMAN,
Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy.

I send this by King's messenger as far as London, which will still further delay it, but the posts are now very irregular and unsafe in Russia owing to the revolutionary strikes. H. M.

Translation From Catalogue.

During the tertiary period elephants were very numerous and were distributed over Europe, Asia as far as the Arctic Ocean, North America and Africa. By the remains excavated.

Though similar in structure to the modern elephant, the mammoth was very different in habits. He was a northern animal and with this view was provided with a very long, thick hair, reddish in color, like that of the camel. He had extraordinary teeth and stomach, so that he was able to masticate and digest, not only plants, leaves and so forth, but wood and the trunks of trees. His stomach has been found full of young fir trees. His teeth were built in layers and renewed themselves ceaselessly all through life.

Milburn's
Heart and Nerve
Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Kildon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline."

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PICTURES OF WAR

NO. 2.

"THE HOURS OF THE OX"

IN the Street of the Geisha—the narrow street of unpainted and picturesque houses with sliding doors, paper-panelled, and with paper lanterns, aglow with mellow light, fronting every residence, each lantern bearing the honorable name of the dwelling it fronted—lived O Haru San, the dainty Miss Chrysanthemum, a pretty maid whose coal-black eyes flashed between tilted eyelashes and whose raven-black hair, so neatly coiffured in double pompadours, ever glistened with fragrant oil. The House of the Stork, which stands midway from either end of that lantern-lined lane—you will recognize it by the carvings over the porch—was known throughout the great sprawling city because O Haru San lived there; and the other geisha, whose life, like hers, was to amuse, were not jealous of her fame. No one could be jealous of O Haru San, at least so the old Nelsan, the old woman with blackened teeth who "mothered" a score of singing girls—has told me. She was liked by all, but now the koto and the samisen are silent in the Street of the Geisha, the voices of the singers are unheard beyond the house fronts, a striking difference from other days when the twang of the samisen and the twinkling of the koto was heard even until "the hours of the ox"; those quiet hours of early morn when only the watchmen with their clanking truncheons are abroad. Now the geisha are sad because O Haru San is dead.

When the house coolies shouted "O Hayo" (honorable good morning) and ran along the verandahs noisily slapping the shutters aside to let in the morning sunlight the shoji of O Haru San was not pushed aside as on other mornings. Her pretty head was not stretched out to return the greeting as usual. She lay on her futami with still hands clasped tight on a photograph and a wisp of black hair—the photograph and hair of a soldier who had given his life for his country in the fierce fight at Nanshan. The dainty O Haru San could no longer answer greetings. She was dead. Her life's blood stained the clean matting, flooding from the soaked pillow to the shoji, whose rice-paper panels hid the verandah beyond and the garden below.

A open wound at her throat and a blood-covered knife on the floor told their own tale. The photograph she held told more. This is why the old Nelsan took it from the still brown hands before the sworded policemen came to ask questions—hard and cruel questions. The answers noted, they went away, leaving the geisha of the House of the Stork alone with their dead. The geisha knew what the policemen did not know, that the unfortunate Miss Chrysanthemum had taken her life because Lieut. Yamamura of the Imperial Guards, was dead overseas. They believed the geisha had gone to join her soldier lover in that mystic plane where the shades journey in search of the eternal peace of Nirvana.

It is a sad story that of Yamamura and O Haru San. Once the little maid had lived in a house which stretched for yards and yards in a beautiful wistaria garden at Shimanaga. Before she was born the white-walled "nagaya," which enclosed the villa, had housed her father's retainers, two-sworded men who fought their master's battles and upheld his honor within the land. But this was before the evil days came, and a dwindling fortune saw the nagaya emptied before her mother died. Yet O Haru San was content; she and her father were sufficiently blessed with riches to live in comfort, if not in keeping with the old-style lavishness. And O Haru San was in love, which gave contentment. Often in her happy girlhood days she had stood with the trailing wistaria—its pale blue blossoms beautiful in the night light—falling on her shoulders from the bamboo frame overhead; and as the moonlight filtered through the flowing screen, the youthful Yamamura from the neighboring villa had stood with her feeding the goldfishes which swarmed in the little lake before them. Together they had stood on the curved bridges—the semi-circular platforms over the necks of the ponds—watching the glowing lanterns that swung in the evening breeze, and saying the phrases that lovers have said since the world began. In those days—the happy days of youth—the young man had vowed eternal love.

But time works many changes. In the years that followed the fortune of Nobukata, the father of O Haru San, dwindle away, and when his remains were buried at Aoyama, beneath the cherry trees, the relatives apprenticed the orphan girl, then budding into womanhood, to the old woman in the House of Stork in the Street of the Geisha. There, when he returned from the school to which his father had sent him, Yamamura found his childhood sweetheart, and they sat together on cushions spread on a mat covered floor between four paper-covered walls, whose little squares of paper were like frosted glass, while O Haru San twanged the three-stringed samisen and

IF YOU FEAR DIPHTHERIA, BEWARE OF A COLD

The best authorities now agree that the chances for contracting diphtheria are greatly enhanced by colds, and the child has a cold much more likely to contract diphtheria. The same is true of one of the much dreaded catching diseases. The cold prepares the system for the reception and development of the germs of these diseases; that is why one child will contract a disease and another exposed at the same time will not take it. The one that takes it, by a rule, has a cold. Every slight cold is dangerous, and should have prompt and intelligent attention. Whether for a child or an adult you will find no better preparation than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon to effect a quick cure. There is no danger in giving it to children, as it contains no harmful drug.

Three men leaned against a slippery sea-polished rock to rest; it wearied the arms to hold a seven-pound Murata breast-high and paddle for hours breasting the flooding sea-swell. Near them four others supported each other; it was easier thus to withstand the tide. Two held the rifles and cartridge-filled belt-pouches in air while the other two dragged from beneath the sea their wicker baskets of cold, brine-soaked and glutin-

ous rice. This, with some brackish water from a Kinchau well was all the sustenance Lieut. Yamamura and his comrades of the Imperial Guards had found opportunity to take since they had battered down the great iron-studded oak gate in the vaulted gateway beneath one of the four great towers of the square-walled Chinese city, while comrades swarmed with ladders over the semicircular wall from which artillery and subsequent rifle fire had driven grey-coated Russian soldiers, and fought desperately in the darkened streets. Overhead glared the pitiless sun. It was different last night when, with a carbine snatched from a dead man hidden in the stubble of the paddy-fields near the wall, Lieut. Yamamura rushed over the round mill stones laid to make rough paving for the bullock carts when they were jammed at the city gate after nightfall. Then bayonets had gleamed in the night, rifles had flashed red like snake tongues, men had screamed to God and Buddha and died without seeing Ikon before their closing eyes or hearing the longed-for Nam-butsu—and in the dawn Chinese came to loot the heaped-up bodies in the sunbaked streets, while three divisions with 50,000 fighting demons spread themselves about the base of serried Nanshan where an army was burrowed in trenches, covered ways, galleries, semi-permanent batteries and cemented emplacements. On the grass-grown walls of Kinchau Chinese gathered to watch these hated islanders swarm ready for a desperate battle—in this hard-fought war than that of Nanshan. Little could be seen by these early morning watchers, only the khaki-colored swarms of soldiery, faint-sighted in the general sunbaked yellow of all the country, some gun-flashes from the fields of Kowlung, and the curling white smoke of soup-kitchens making breakfast for the defenders, who, at their leisure, smoked an early morning cigarette. Yamamura and those with him were sent fresh from the street fighting at Kinchau, direct from those rushes and counter-rushes in courtyards and compounds, to wade in the sea; at first a relief, then a fatiguing counter-force who made them wish to lie down and let the rolling waves drown them. Only great strength of purpose enabled them to withstand the ebb and flow.

Loud laughter sounded near the four, an outburst of merriment from some soldiers who paddled near them. A shell-projectile had been shrieking as they ricochetted over the water and cut the air overhead for two hours—had struck the rock against which the three rested and spattered their flesh and blood against its smooth sides. This was a high-provoking matter to those who saw this thing. Had it been others whose bodies were beaten to pulp past by the enemy's shell the three would doubtless have laughed as heartily. Yamamura and his comrade ate their sticky rice, unloading it would soon be their turn to hold the rifles while their famished comrades ate from their souped haversacks.

Atsumare—(fall in.) A bugle flared, and the rice baskets were put away, the Muratas handed over without complaint, and hunger forgotten. The awaited advance of the forlorn hope was to begin. The battle was to begin as the Japanese began all other battles, with a sacrifice of a forlorn hope to dampen the enemy's spirit. Already in the brown fields the waders saw bayonets glistening as far as they could see. From seaward the smoke of three gunboats trailed shoreward as the navy men groped their way—lanterns preceded them to drag for mines—into Kinchau bay. In the plain they saw batteries advancing, the blue woodwork of caisson parts as they were galloped here and there seen plain in the field of brown. The thunder of the guns was becoming intense; no longer isolated batteries were shellading each other—it was a duel of hundreds of guns flashing flame and sending echoes resounding to the five hills of Nanshan and across the silver streaks of water which was Talienvan bay where the lone gunboat Bobyr assisted the hill batteries to shell the brown army, and reechoed back by the furrowed slopes of towering Mount Sampson.

Banzai!—Nippon! Banzai! The forlorn hope scrambled wet and happy from the sea over slippery shore rocks to scurry in small groups of fives and tens up the hillside; they were far in advance of their fellows of the Osaka and Nagoya divisions and others of the Tokio division whose bayonets shone like distant heliographs.

In a corner of her room stood a samisen with a broken string.

It was the hours of the ox, the darkest, stillest hours of the night, when all good people slept, and O Haru San feared that demons would spring from among the trees as she saw dimly, the two lanterns at the temple entrance and the faint flicker of the candles that burned before Amida the Peaceful. She set her lips together, and went on, fearfully, into the holy grove. Once when the priest boomed the hollow "kan-kan" at the temple gate, she gasped and almost fell, but she plucked up courage and went on, jealousy was stronger than fear. Clutched tight in her hand, hidden in the baggy sleeve of her kimono, she held a wooden doll, an effigy of Yamamura the faithless, which Kimochi the carpenter had made for her. With her kimono covered by a ghostly robe of white, a little mirror dangling from her neck, and three candles set in a stand fitted to her hair—all the proscribed requirements of a custom as old as the age-worn and moss-grown lanterns—she made her way in the quietness of early morning, after the custom of forsaken maidens, to the temple of Amida-butsu. With hammer and nails brought from the carpenter's shop she fastened the image she brought to the sacred cryptomeria. There on her knees she prayed that the gods might slay the fickle Yamamura, who had smiled at the maiden who leaned from a verandah as the soldiers marched by. Then O Haru San gathered her belongings and stole away. The next night she would go again and drive more nails into the sacred tree, until to save the holy cryptomeria from further desecration, the messenger of the gods—the monkey who travels in space as fast as the shooting stars—would strike Yamamura dead.

Deploying the forlorn hope scurried from the wires leaving their dead caught in the entanglement they had passed and a General staring at them with powerful binoculars from the walled

A Narrative of the Furlong Hope at Nanshan and Tragedy of a Tokio Geisha and Her Lover

J. GORDON SMITH

chorus of banzais. Snarling, roaring, shouting, the army swept up the hill. With axes and scissars entanglements were cut. Excited defenders hurriedly jammed cartridges into their Berdans and fired furiously, from hip or shoulder, anyhow, but they failed to stop the advance. It was beyond stopping, and a flood of humans surged into the trenches. Nothing could stop it, nothing. Vainly the stubborn Siberians gave thrust for thrust, fighting with almost Berserker rage. None can withstand the sea, and this was a brown sea which surged into the works and planted blood-red Rising Sun flags while the defenders fled. Wagons made their way from the hill through the night, gunners galloped their teams, men ran, throwing away rifles and kits, all helter-skelter for the walls of Port Arthur's forts in the face of the foe which followed only to Nankwaning. But in the night some gunboats followed and sunk some fugitive laden junks near Talienvan bay.

At night the bearers with glimmering paper lanterns came to pick up the wounded and heap up the dead great bivouac fires gleamed at the top of the hill, lighting up joyful brown faces—and then, muttering something about the monkey god, Lieut. Yamamura died of his wounds.

The "goggi-runners," with elanzing bells, were selling extras of the Tokio newspapers in the Street of the Geisha and the nelsons hurried with coppers to buy the Nichi Nichi Shimbun which in collated official reports, told a scanty tale of the battle of Nanshan. Next day O Haru San, reading a list of casualties—an officer from the War Department had given it, as a favor, to O Kaka San—learned that her former lover was dead and she wept bitterly. She sorely regretted that she had gone in "the hours of the ox," after the custom of abandoned maidens, to mar the sacred trees that the gods might slay him. Now she would have him live again.

It is ever the way of women, and these of Japan differ little under their skin from those overseas. Together the Geisha of the House of the Stork squatted on their cushions about the weeping Miss Chrysanthemum, and O Kaka San read from the Nichi Nichi of the bloody fight in the closing days of May at Nanshan.

The First Regiment was exposed to the hottest fire," read O Kaka San, and she interpolated, they are the men of Tokio, with whom O Haru San, lover of the lovely O Haru San, fought. "For hours," she went on, "the regiment held its place close to the enemy's position. At five o'clock it was ordered to capture one of the enemy's forts armed with machine guns. These guns had been working havoc; their capture was ordered at all costs. A picked force volunteered for the work. The men removed their leather boots and placed sandals on their feet. They advanced calmly, going forward in the face of an awful fire, but when they reached the wire entanglements, not more than 200 yards from the guns, none stood. All had been shot down."

"Lieut. Yamamura was among the brave men; he died a glorious death," said the old Obasan. "Should not O Haru San be proud?"

But O Haru San was weeping bitterly; she was still thinking of how she had stolen out in the still "hours of the ox" to pray for the soldier's death.

"If I had a lover who fought there I would be happy, very happy," said O Kaka San.

Yet O Haru San wept; sobbing bitterly long after the sympathetic neisar had tucked the bed-clothes about her. In the morning they found her dead.

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EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY

NOTICE

A meeting of all those in sympathy with the 1906 Exhibition of the British Columbia Agricultural Association will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 27th day of March, to discuss matters relative to the exhibition.

The chair will be taken promptly at 8 o'clock.

J. E. SMART, A. J. MORLEY,
Secretary, President

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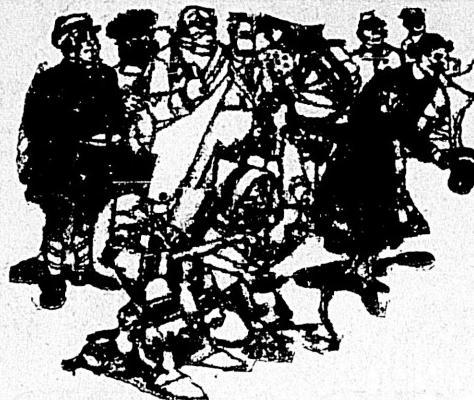
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NO COVERING UP FURNITURE



George Ade IN... PASTURES NEW



By George Ade.

(Copyright, 1906, by George Ade.)

A MONTH before sailing I visited the floating skyscraper which was to bear us away. It was hitched to a dock in Hoboken, and it reminded me of a St. Bernard dog tied by a silken thread. It was the biggest skiff afloat, with an observatory on the roof and covered porches running all the way around. It was a very large boat.

After inspecting the boat and approving of it, I selected a room with southern exposure. Later on, when we sailed, the noble craft backed into the river and turned round before heading for the Old World, and I found myself on the north side of the ship, with nothing coming in at the porthole except a current of cold air direct from Labrador.

This room was on the starboard or port side of the ship—I forget which. After traveling nearly one million million miles, more or less, by steamer I am still unable to tell which is starboard and which is port. I can tell time by the ship's bell if you let me use a pencil, but "starboard" means nothing to me. In order to make it clear to the reader, I will say that the room was on the "haw" side of the boat. I thought I was getting the "gee" side as the vessel lay at the dock, but I forgot that it had to turn around in order to start for Europe, and I found myself "haw." I complained to one of the officers and said that I had engaged a stateroom with southern exposure. He said they couldn't back up all the way across the Atlantic just to give me the sunny side of the boat. This closed the incident. He did explain, however, that if I remained in the ship and went back with them I would have southern exposure all the way home.

The unexpected manner in which the boat turned around has suggested to me a scheme for a revolving apartment house. The building will be set on gigantic casters and will revolve slowly so that every apartment will have a southern exposure at certain hours of the day, to say nothing of the advantage of getting a new view every few minutes. It is well known that apartments with southern exposure and overlooking the Boulevard command a double rental. When every apartment may have a southern exposure and face the main thoroughfare, think of the tremendous increase in revenue! I explained my scheme for a revolving apartment house to a gentleman from St. Joe, Mo., whom I met in the smoking room and he has agreed to give it financial backing.

Our ship was the latest thing out. To say that it was about seven hundred feet long and nearly sixty feet beam and 42,000 tons displacement does not give a graphic idea of its huge proportions. A New Yorker might understand if told that this ship stood on end would be about as tall as two Flatiron buildings spliced end to end.

Out in Indiana this comparison was unavailing, as few of the residents have seen the Flatiron building and only a small percentage of them have any desire to see it. So when a Hoosier acquaintance asked me something about the ship I led him out into Main street and told him that it would reach from the railroad to the Presbyterian church. He looked down street at the depot and then he looked up street at the distant Presbyterian church, and then he looked at me and walked away. Every statement that I make in my native town is received with doubt. People have mistrusted me ever since I came home years ago and announced that I was working.

Evidently he repeated what I had said, for in a few minutes another resident came up and casually asked me something about the ship and wanted to know how long she was. I repeated the Presbyterian church story. He merely remarked "I thought 'Bill' was lyin' to me," and then went his way.

It is hard to live down a carefully acquired reputation, and therefore the statement as to the length of the vessel was regarded as a specimen outburst of native humor. When I went on to say that the boat would have on board three times as many people as were in our whole town, that she had seven decks, superimposed like the layers of a jelly cake; that elevators carried passengers from one deck to another, that a daily newspaper was printed on board and that a brass band gave concerts every day, to say nothing of the telephone exchange and the free bureau of information, then all doubt was dispelled and my local standing as a dealer in morbid fiction was largely fortified.

"How about the skating rink?" asked the druggist.

"There is no skating rink, but there is a large gymnasium supplied with mechanical horses and camels, so that a passenger may take a long ride before breakfast."

"Carry any veterinary surgeon?"

"No; but two doctors. Also there is a book store and a florist's shop."

It was gospel truth, every word of it, but they listened and tried to keep straight faces, and then broke out and began to laugh. Seeing that I was set down as a hopeless lar, I went on and invented a bowling alley, a billiard hall and a Wednesday night prayer meeting without further compromising myself.

The chief wonder of our new liner (for all of us had a proprietary interest the moment we came aboard) was the system of elevators. Just think of it! Elevators gliding up and down between decks the same as in modern office building. Very few passengers used the elevators, but it gave us something to talk about on board ship and it would give us something to blow about after we had returned home.

Outside of the cage stood a young German with a blond pompadour and a jacket that came just below his shoulder blades. He was as clean he looked as if he had been scrubbed with soap and then rubbed with holystone. Every German menial on board seem-

ed to have two guiding ambition in life. One was to keep himself immaculate and the other was to grow a U-shaped mustache, the same as the one worn by the Kaiser.

The boy in charge of the elevator would plead with people to get on and ride. Usually, unless he waylaid them, they would forget all about the new improvement and would run up and down stairs in the old fashioned manner instituted by Noah and imitated by Christopher Columbus.

This boy leads a checkered career on each voyage. When he departs from New York he is the elevator boy. As the vessel approaches Plymouth, England, he becomes the lift attendant. At Cherbourg he is transformed into a garcon d'ascenseur, and as the ship draws near Hamburg he is the Aufzugsbehueter, which is an awful thing to call a mere child.

Goodness only knows what will be the ultimate result of present competition between ocean liners. As our boat was quite new and extravagantly up to date, perhaps some information concerning it will be of interest, even to those old and hardened travelers who have been across so often that they no longer set down the run of the ship and have ceased sending pictorial post cards to their friends at home.

In the first place, a telephone in every room, connected with a central station. The passenger never uses it, because when he is a thousand miles from shore there is no one to be called up, and if he needs the steward he pushes a button. But it is there—a real German telephone, shaped like a broken pretzel, and any one who has a telephone in his room feels that he is getting something for his money.

After two or three lessons any American can use a foreign telephone. All he has to learn is which end to put to his ear and how to keep two or three springs pressed down all the time he is talking. In America he takes down the receiver and talks into the phone. Elsewhere he takes the entire telephone down from a rack and holds it the same as a slide trombone.

In some of the cabins were electric hair curlers. A Cleveland man who wished to call up the adjoining cabin on the phone, just to see if the thing would work, put the hair curler to his ear and began talking into the dynamo. There was no response, so he pushed a button and nearly ruined his left ear. It was a natural mistake. In Europe anything attached to a wall is liable to be a telephone.

On the whole, I think our telephone system is superior to that of any foreign cities. Our telephone girls have larger vocabularies, for one thing. In England the "hello" is never used. When an Englishman gathers up the phone, just to see if the thing would work, put the hair curler to his ear and began talking into the dynamo. There was no response, so he pushed a button and nearly ruined his left ear. It was a natural mistake. In Europe anything attached to a wall is liable to be a telephone.

On the whole, I think our telephone system is superior to that of any foreign cities. Our telephone girls have larger vocabularies, for one thing. In England the "hello" is never used.

When the gamin, the florist, the bureau of information, the manicure parlor and other adjuncts of sea going that would have been regarded as fanciful dreams ten years ago. Next to the elevators the most novel feature of the new kind of liners is the a la carte restaurant. It was on the Kaiser deck. The topmost deck was called the "Kaiser" to indicate that he ranked next to the heavenly bodies in general importance. The old names of "upper deck," "promenade deck," "main deck" and "lower deck" cannot be applied to one of these new fangled monsters.

Next below the Kaiser deck came the Washington deck, then the Roosevelt deck, then the Cleveland deck, then the per, the gymnasium, the florist, the bureau of information, the manicure parlor and other adjuncts of sea going that would have been regarded as fanciful dreams ten years ago. Next to the elevators the most novel feature of the new kind of liners is the a la carte restaurant. It was on the Kaiser deck. The topmost deck was called the "Kaiser" to indicate that he ranked next to the heavenly bodies in general importance. The old names of "upper deck," "promenade deck," "main deck" and "lower deck" cannot be applied to one of these new fangled monsters.

Next below the Kaiser deck came the Washington deck, then the Roosevelt deck, then the Cleveland deck, then the

proprietor told him to go to the Hotel Victoria. He said it was a first class establishment and was run by his brother-in-law. Every hotel-keeper in Europe has a brother-in-law running a hotel in some other town.

Mr. Peasley was loaded into the train by watchful attendants, and as there were no Englishmen in the compartment he succeeded in getting a good seat right by the window and did not have to ride backward. Very soon he became immersed in an American book. He read on and on, chapter after chapter, not heeding the flight of time, until the train rolled into a cavernous train shed and was attacked by the usual energetic mob of porters and hotel

have nothing to do with guides. He always said that the man who had to be led around by the halter would do better to stay right at home.

It was a very busy afternoon for Mr. Peasley. At first he had some difficulty in finding the places that were marked in red spots on the map. This was because he had been holding the map upside down. By turning the map the other way, and making due allowance for the inaccuracies to be expected in a book written by ignorant foreigners, the whole ground plan of the city straightened itself out, and he boldly went his way. He visited an old cathedral and two art galleries, reading long and scholarly commentaries on the more celebrated masterpieces. Some of the paintings were not properly labelled, but he knew that slightheaded methods prevailed in Europe—that a civilization which is on the downhill and about to play out cannot be expected to breed a businesslike accuracy. He wrote marginal corrections in his guide book and doctored up the map a little, several streets having been omitted, and returned to the hotel at dusk feeling very well repaid. From the beginning of his tour he had maintained that when a man goes out and gets information or impressions of his own unaided efforts he gets something that will abide with him and become a part of his intellectual and artistic fibre. That which is ladled into him by a verbose guide soon evaporates or oozes away.

At the table d'hôte Mr. Peasley had the good fortune to be seated next to an Englishman, to whom he addressed himself. The Englishman was not very communicative but Mr. Peasley persevered. It was his theory that when one is travelling and meets a fellow Caucasian who is shy or reticent or suspicious the thing to do is to keep on talking to him until he feels quite at ease and the entente cordiale is fully established. So Mr. Peasley told the Englishman all about Iowa and said that it was "God's country." The Englishman fully agreed with him—that is, if silence gives consent. There was a lull in the conversation and Mr. Peasley, seeking to give it a new turn, said to his neighbor, "I like this town best of any I've seen. Is this your first visit to Brussels?"

"I have never been to Brussels," replied the Englishman.

"That is, never until this time," suggested Mr. Peasley. "I'm in the same boat. Just landed here today. I've heard of it before, on account of the carpet coming from here and of course everybody knows about Brussels sprouts, but I had no idea it was such a big place. It's bigger than Rock Island and Davenport put together."

The Englishman began to move away, at the same time regarding the cheerful Peasley with solemn wonderment. Then he said:

"My dear sir, I am quite unable to follow you. Where do you think you are?"

"Brussels—it's in Belgium—capital, same as Des Moines in Iowa."

"My good man, you are not in Brussels. You are in Antwerp."

"Antwerp?"

"Certainly."

"Why, I've been all over town today, with a guide book, and"—He paused and a horrible suspicion settled upon him. Arising from the table he rushed to the outer office and confronted the manager.

"What's the name of this town I'm in?" he demanded.

"Antwerp," replied the astonished manager.

Mr. Peasley leaned against the wall and gasped, "Well, I'll be—!" he began, and then language failed him.

"You said you had a brother-in-law in Rotterdam," he said, when he recovered his voice.

"That is quite true."

"And the Victoria Hotel—is there one in Brussels and another in Antwerp?"

"There is a Victoria hotel in every city in the whole world. The Victoria hotel is universal—the same as Scotch whisky."

"And I am now in Antwerp?"

"Most assuredly."

Mr. Peasley went to his room. He did not dare to return to face the Englishman. Next day he proceeded to Brussels and found that he could work from the same guide book just as successfully as he had in Antwerp.

When I met him on the steamer he said that during all of his travels since 1895 he never had duplicated the remarkable experience at Antwerp. As soon as he alights from a train he goes right up to some one and asks the name of the town.

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BURDEN IS LIGHT

Railway Rates as a Factor in Western Canada Growth. U. S. Writer Holds Canadian Railways Give Better Terms to Shippers Than U. S. Lines.

M R. E. W. THOMPSON, writing in the Boston Evening Transcript of February 10, has the following under the headings:

"A Comparison of Freight Rates on the Hill Roads with Those in Canada. Just across the Line Shows Striking Differences in Favor of the Dominion's Farms—Figures that seem to Show That by Reason of These Rates a Quarter Section in Canada is Worth \$800 More Than One in the United States Similarly Situated—Canadian Rates May Go Lower Yet!"

Because Boston is the Canadian Pacific railway winter port commercial Boston stands to gain by rapid and complete settlement of the Canadian prairie West. Hence it is good tidings for Boston that the emigration of farmers from the United States prairie West to that of Canada continues. It is expected to include at least 60,000 souls for the current year. Perhaps the movement is not wholly accounted for by Canada's giving free grants of 160 acres of good wheat land to adult emigrants. Railway rates on wheat may have more to do with it than casually appears. Farmers are apt to be attracted by low freight rates, attracted to a degree greater than the economy amounts to in money. They like to be located where they can be served by railway companies noted for liberal dealing. In such dealing there is a sort of promise of still more liberal rates. This promise is the more distinct where popular government, over which Western farmers must increasingly have influence or control, supervises railway rates, and governs the railway companies by a standing commission having arbitrary regulatory powers.

Two years ago this correspondence set forth a large body of tabulated figures to prove that the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway companies, which serve the Canadian West, were then much more liberal in wheat rates than the American "Hill System" companies, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which serve that United States West, adjoining Canadian prairies. The advantage of any Canadian wheat farmer between Winnipeg and Calgary was then at least \$5 per acre in land values, these being estimated solely on the basis of wheat rates to lake water, and the comparison being with United States lands of similar fertility at similar distances west. There is some reason to believe that the transcript figures by Western papers was beneficial to American farmers. At any rate Mr. J. J. Hill gave his farmers some relief. In the harvest season of last year (1905) a more extensive softening of his heart was generally announced by the Western press. It was stated that he had reduced wheat rates to the Canadian Pacific railway level throughout the American prairie near the Canadian border. An elaborate examination of the 1905 wheat tariffs of the Hill railroads confirms the assertion that con-

tinued

St. Vincent, Minn., wheat shippers, 360 miles from Duluth, have to pay the Great Northern road 13 cents per 100 pounds to Duluth. Emerson shippers just across the boundary from St. Vincent, have to pay the Canadian Pacific railway only 12 cents for carrying 100 pounds to Fort William, 493 miles' haul.

The following table shows the respective wheat rates at points not far from the boundary line, and nearly opposite one another in longitude.

Canadian station	Distance from Fort Wm.	Wheat rate per 100 lbs.	U. S. station	Distance from Fort Wm.	Wheat rate per 100 lbs.
C.P.R.	miles.	cts.	G.N.R.	miles.	cts.
Emerson	493	12	St. Vincent	363	13
Gretchen	406	12	Neche	395	13
Holden	508	12	Wallula	397	13
Manitou	520	13	Hannah	443	14
Sophia	382	13	St. John	459	15
Pierson	648	15	Souris	497	16
Pierson	634	15	Mohall	540	16
Estevan	717	17	Avoca	615	20

The significance of the above figures is, if the method of the previous computation of land values be followed, that Canadian farmers near the international boundary have everywhere an advantage of almost \$2.50 per acre in the wheat value of their land, and one of almost \$7.50 in the comparison between Estevan and Avoca.

In the following, as in the preceding tabulation, the wheat rates are taken from the 1905 tariffs of the res-

Comparison of Hill System and Canadian System Wheat Rates.

TABLE NO. I.

Main Line Stations C. P. R. Co.

Number of Stations at even rate.	Name of first station.	Its Distance from Fort Wm.	Name of last station.	Its Distance from Fort Wm.	Wheat rate per 100 lbs.
7	Beausejour	390			
1	Bergin	433	to Winnipeg	427	10
8	Rosser	415			11
10	Col.	467	to Brandon	489	12
3	Kensley	507			13
6	Oak Lake	501	Griswold	583	14
8	Fleming	637	Kirkella	629	15
7	Oakshola	698	Broadview	690	16
9	Maclean	758	Qu'Appelle	750	17
4	Boharn	832	Moosejaw	824	18
9	Seeratan	860	Parker	859	19
11	Leven	946	Swift Current	957	20
13	Kincorth	1032	Maple Creek	1023	21
10	Tilley	1130	Kildare	1130	22
0	Nanaka	1223	Glenchen	1211	23
			Calgary	1268	24

THE WORST KIND.

After piles have existed for a long time and passed through different stages, the suffering is intense. Symptoms indicating other troubles may appear to a thoroughly pile-sick person.

This is when Dr. Leonhardt's Hem Roil, the only absolute pile cure, brings the results that has made its fame.

It will cure the most stubborn case in existence and a bonded guarantee to that effect goes with each package.

Hem-Roil is to be had for \$1.00 at the drug store, or from The Wilson Fly Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

FAMOUS FRUIT

Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion fruit inspector, attended the annual convention of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association, held at La Grande, Ore., in January, and delivered an address on the fruit industry of Canada, which was received with much appreciation by a large audience. During his speech Mr. Smith said:

"I dare not take up so much of the time of the convention as might be necessary to treat this subject as I should like to do, but before I sit down I ask your indulgence while I say a word or two about the fruit industry in our largest, and as many of us believe, best province, viz., British Columbia, where we have practically all the climates on the continent, from almost perpetual summer on the coast, to the high altitudes of the interior, where the winter reigns supreme twelve months in the year. Here is the paradise of the Canadian fruit grower notwithstanding the merits of the far-famed Niagara peninsula of Ontario and the Amazons peninsula of Nova Scotia. The growing of apples, pears, prunes, peaches, plums, nectarines, cherries and small fruits has already reached a commercial basis, and grapes, apricots and other delicate fruits and nuts have been successfully grown in many districts. The Black Hamburg grape is being successfully raised in the open at Keremeos, in the Similkameen valley, and splendid apples are grown."

That the wheat rates on the respective branch railways of the specified systems are similarly advantageous to the Canadian farmer also could be shown by tabulations.

Were land values to be estimated solely by comparison of wheat rates to lake ports, a Canadian acre 430 miles from Fort William would be reckoned worth as much as an American acre 130 miles from Duluth, as each acre has a ten cent rate to the respective lake ports. By similar calculation on the basis of wheat rates from ten to twenty-five cents the comparative values of wheat lands of equal fertility would be as follows:

Wheat	Miles from Fort Wm.	Miles from Fort Wm.	
Can. land	431	worth U.S. land	
wheat shipper might,	489	11 cts	
therefore, reasonably expect a lower rate to Duluth than the Winnipeg shipper gets to Fort William. But the boot is on the other leg. The Winnipeg-Fort William rate is 19 cents per 100 pounds. The Grand Forks-Duluth rate is 12 cents per 100 pounds. Nearer by 127 miles to this port, the Grand Forks shipper is worse off by two cents per 100 pounds.	500	12	
583	13	399	14
629	15	431	16
630	16	462	17
750	17	545	18
841	18	591	19
859	19	580	20
937	21	616	21
1023	21	630	21

Because Hill System roads carry much wheat to Duluth from points within 100, 200, 300 and 400 miles of that port, it might naturally be expected that they would give lower long haul rates than the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which gets practically no wheat within 427 miles of Fort William, and therefore has to operate over that long distance without any wheat freights. The facts are directly contrary to that natural expectation.

If all this assists explanation of the boom in West Canada it may be logically inferred that farmers will continue to rush to that country for years to come. The more it is populated the lower will be the Canadian railway companies put wheat rates, and their policy plainly is to put those to the lowest possible. Moreover the Canadian "Grand Trunk Pacific" or "National Transcontinental" is now under contract. The specifications demand a better road than any now existing in either the Canadian or the American West. That road will be able to carry wheat profitably at lower rates than any now conceded. Of course the Canadian Pacific railway will have to meet that competition. This implies that Canadian rates on wheat must go down within a few years so much as to enhance greatly the advantage of Canadian lands in a comparison of their potential values with those of the United States lands situated along the Hill System railways.

The farmers in North Dakota and other wheat states of the Northwest have complained for many years at the rates they have to pay for transporting their wheat to market. Undoubtedly this situation is one of the causes for the moving of some of these United States farmers to Canada. SUICIDE OF A CLERK.

Buffalo, Civic Official Under Accusation Shoots Himself.

THE WORST KIND.

After piles have existed for a long time and passed through different stages, the suffering is intense. Symptoms indicating other troubles may appear to a thoroughly pile-sick person.

This is when Dr. Leonhardt's Hem Roil, the only absolute pile cure, brings the results that has made its fame.

It will cure the most stubborn case in existence and a bonded guarantee to that effect goes with each package.

Hem-Roil is to be had for \$1.00 at the drug store, or from The Wilson Fly Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

MONKEY BRAND SOAP makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

—o—

Since the successful strike of the grand opera chorus girls in New York several weeks ago their union has been growing rapidly. The new union is known as No. 4, of the Actors' National Protective Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Its members include German, French, English and Italian singers.

WANT AND NEED.

There's a big difference between what a baby wants and what he needs. Deny him the one, give him the other. Most babies need Scott's Emulsion—it's the right thing for a baby. It contains a lot of strength-building qualities that their food may not contain. After a while they get to want it. Why? Because it makes them comfortable. Those dimples and round cheeks mean health and ease. Scott's Emulsion makes children easy; keeps them so, too.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

MAIN LINE STATIONS, HILL SYSTEM, U. S. GREAT NORTHERN R. R.

Its Distance from Fort Wm. Name of last station.

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THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

BY K. and HASKETH PRITCHARD.

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III.

After the death of Don Luis del Monte no event of great import occurred for a long period in the sierras. Certain captures were indeed made, and certain persons of small consequence were held to ransom during those weary months of monotony, for in the course of his long and interesting career as a chief of sequestradores, brigands who hold to ransom, Don Q. had had dealings with many sorts and conditions of men. Persons of divers callings had passed through his hands—sportsmen, politicians, merchants, a doctor, couple of English M.P.'s, a High Church parson of the same nationality, the German Count von Squeelatole, an American newspaper proprietor, and many adventurers. But when his men, patrolling the lower passes, lassoed Garth Lator, they added to Don Q.'s list a gentleman of a profession with which he had never before come in contact.

Garth Lator was nearer twenty than he cared to own, full of the irresponsible sap of youth, and of a racial blend that made it difficult for him to take things seriously.

Without much delay Don Q. sent for him. Lator was distinctly stirred by the romance of the situation, for the brigand was a man with an ominous record, and the captive looked with a good deal of curiosity at the fragile figure muffled in a cloak, that crouched beside the great fire, spreading bloodless hands to the blaze. Was this person the fierce-hearted and terrible character they spoke of in the plains? As usual, a wide soft brim of felt hid his features, and he seemed unaware of the entrance of the party, until Lator stepped suddenly up beside him to the fire-side.

"Good morning, señor. It is precious cold," he said.

His two guards sprang forward at the word and thrust him back roughly. Don Q. raised his head and looked full at this unusual prisoner.

"Excuse my taking off my hat, señor," the chief spoke at last in smooth, desirous tones, "but, as you say, it is cold. I regret that your visit to us should be made in such unpleasant weather. Still we welcome you, for we have been in danger of suffering from dullness lately, and I foresaw both pleasure and profit from your society."

Garth Lator was a very adaptable young man. "That's right," he said good-humoredly.

At a sign from Don Q. the guards retired to the door of the cage.

"Pray be seated, señor," he went on. "I perceive that you are English. One forgets much to the English."

"Sorry," said Lator, "if I've done any thing wrong." Don Q.'s face cleared.

"I feel quite sure we shall enjoy each other's society while you remain with me," he remarked urbanely. "Let us at once get over the disagreeables of business, and then, when we understand the position, we can discuss all solid considerations from our minds—for the present. But first I must ask you to reply to a few questions."

Lator nodded.

"Quite at your service, señor. I hope I'll turn out satisfactory."

The chief looked him over. Garth Lator was a strong-built, clear-limbed young fellow, rather over the middle height with marked features and sleepy gray eyes.

"I trust so," replied Don Q. with some emphasis. "Senor, you puzzle me. To what profession do you belong? You have the fingers of a man of practical mind and the eyes of a dreamer."

Lator smiled. "The old pleasant smile was by no means lost on the chief."

"Well, if I had to sign a census paper, I should write myself novelist or young author."

To his surprise Don Q. showed symptoms of pleased excitement.

"How interesting! I have never before in the course of my career had the good fortune to meet one of your calling. But of that later. We must, perhaps, deal first with the little matter of your ransom."

"Ransom?" exclaimed Garth Lator,

and he broke into a cheerless fit of laughter. Don Q. looked at him in surprise.

"You are amused, señor. May I be permitted to share your amusement?"

"By all means, such as it is," said the lad. "You spoke of hoping for a ransom. The idea tickled me—that is all."

The brigand's livid eyelids flickered ominously.

"I still fail to see the point of the joke," he remarked.

"All my possessions are before you. The clothes I stand up in, £5 in English money and half a pocketful of the coin of the country, of which the delicacy of your followers permitted them to release me," replied Lator, unable for the life of him to avoid imitating the chief's elaborate manner of speech.

The brigand waved his emaciated yellow hands airily.

"Your relations—they must cherish you! I can well understand it! Then there is your Government, rich as a dream, and pitiful. I have heard of a public subscription—for a popular author thousands could be raised. Is it not so?"

"I dare say it is," Lator's lips took an ironical curve. "But, you see, unluckily I am not a popular author, only an unknown one—yet. Ingham, the consul, warned me before I started. They have had some experience of ransoms before. Anyhow, Ingham told me plainly they were tired of paying them, and that I must take my chance. As for relations, I haven't one in the world which would give sixpence for me! And now you know how we stand."

"But this is terribly sad," exclaimed Don Q. softly. "I hope you have misjudged your relations and friends!" But Lator shook his head. "It is alas! nearly always so. I rarely take a fancy to one of our captives, but whenever I do, it almost inevitably turns out to be one who falls with his ransom. And now you know how we stand."

"I dare say it is," Lator's lips took an ironical curve. "But, you see, unluckily I am not a popular author, only an unknown one—yet. Ingham, the consul, warned me before I started. They have had some experience of ransoms before. Anyhow, Ingham told me plainly they were tired of paying them, and that I must take my chance. As for relations, I haven't one in the world which would give sixpence for me! And now you know how we stand."

"It is at the man himself that I must strike!" The chief paused and laid a slim yellow forefinger on Lator's sleeve.

"Are you willing, señor, to do a great service to the Queen, and thereby to cause me to remit your ransom?"

"I am willing without the remitting of the ransom, señor."

"'Corpus or a scullion!' exclaimed Don Q., "see our way into this man's presence."

"Our way?"

"Yes, we two—alone!" The chief bent forward and whispered for some time into Lator's ear, breaking off at intervals to give way to terrible paroxysms of laughter.

As the young man listened, his face lighted up. Here was adventure indeed!

"Don Basilio's head was still in the egg—we must crack the shell a little prematurely," added Don Q. aloud in his usual soft tones. "I foresee that Fate ordains you to hold a hand in a fine game. Should I be forced to kill you later, you will at least have lived to some small purpose."

The bleak evening had fallen and the lights of La Blen Venida at Malaga alar, where a hooded carriage drove into the courtyard of the hotel. From it Lator descended, and, standing upon the marble step before the lofty main door, carefully assisted an elderly man to get out of the vehicle. This latter was a very fragile and thin personage, attired in the severe costume of a bishop of the English Church. Under his great coat could be seen his apron and puny gaunter legs, but between the white tab at his throat and the curly-brimmed hat a beak of nose and a pair of fierce livid-lidded eyes peered forth to arrest the attention of any onlooker.

"But this is terribly sad," exclaimed Don Q. softly. "I hope you have misjudged your relations and friends!" But Lator shook his head. "It is alas! nearly always so. I rarely take a fancy to one of our captives, but whenever I do, it almost inevitably turns out to be one who falls with his ransom. And now you know how we stand."

"The Queen enters Malaga this afternoon," observed Lator, sitting down on the edge of the pallid he occupied in the bishop's room. "The royal progress through the streets takes place arranged early to-morrow."

"Ah then, we must act," replied Don Q., raising himself from his pillow. "This delay is very wearisome, señor. It has been in my mind to go down to desayuno, and pistol! Don Basilio where he sat."

Lator grinned appreciatively.

"I'm afraid you would have been disappointed, for Don Basilio always remains in his own room for desayuno, though he sometimes joins us at dinner in the evening."

Don Q. was out of bed in a twinkling and wrapped in his dressing gown. He was already bandaging one foot with a towel before he spoke.

"It is midday," he said. "A waiter has brought my invalid soup. Every person in the hotel is at this moment engaged in devouring food. The time has come, dear nephew."

"What are you going to do?" asked Lator.

"First we will concern ourselves with what you are to do," returned the chief serenely. "When you leave me you will descend and partake of desayuno, and do not forget, my dear nephew, to give evidence of anxiety at the increasing indisposition of your cherished uncle. I can no longer move—I but you are gifted with an imagination; I can leave the matter in your hands. Afterward you will go toward the stables, and there you will find a ragged fellow assisting with the horses. I venture to believe that you will recognize a black-eyed scoundrel you have seen before in the sierra. When you catch his eye, be so good as to place your hands."

He smiled his quaint smile. "It's a trifle hard after spending a couple of years in collecting rejection forms that the first really good thing to come in my way has turned out so crookedly."

"I travelled to get local color?"

"Well, you see!" Lator looked oddly shy—"I'm not old. If a fellow hasn't got to get experience, Don't you think so?"

The chief felt his heart quite warm to this ingenuous Britisher.

"To his surprise Don Q. showed symptoms of pleased excitement.

"How interesting! I have never before in the course of my career had the good fortune to meet one of your calling. But of that later. We must, perhaps, deal first with the little matter of your ransom."

"Ransom?" exclaimed Garth Lator,

"I know an author," he began, "who for years has seldom left his own hearthstone, yet his transcriptions of humanity are so original, so vitally true, that the world will be shaken with a new knowledge of itself when he publishes them. He has had opportunities of seeing the soul of man naked."

Lator pushed back his chair involuntarily. His imagination had divined the truth—itself!" he cried, while the thoughts flashed through him—what sights had not those livid-lidded eyes looked upon?

"You are right. I have occupied my will tend to set me right in the eyes of those who malign me in the plains."

"They do give you a villainous character down there," admitted Lator.

"Well, for reasons which I have already mentioned to you, I am sometimes forced to adopt regrettable alternatives!" The chief stopped and looked resentfully at the door, where one of his men stood holding a letter.

The daylight had now grown stronger, odd moments in compiling an autobiography. It will not be a dull book, and Don Q. went to the terrace outside the cave-mouth to read the communication. An odd sound made Lator look up. The chief stood in the centre of the alcove, shaken visibly by some fierce emotion.

"True, true, dear nephew," said the bishop, still pressing his thin finger upon his lips. "Young pardon, good señor. By all means, 'My excuse must be that although I have strong hopes of ultimately succeeding, I have not yet entirely mortified the flesh. My flesh temper has ever been a thorn in my side." Then seeing that Don Basilio was about to vent his rage in words, he added—"Forget all I have said—I earnestly trust I have not frightened you!" The churchman's livid eyelids flickered up at Don Basilio's puffy face and before that gentleman could recover his speech, he was trotting up the stairs, followed by his nephew and the hotel keeper.

Don Basilio stood still, uncertain how to act. Just then the bishop's piping tones floated down from above.

"Te, te, te! I will remain. I am ill. And if you refuse me entertainment I shall be obliged to appeal to the authorities. Stand at once for—"

Don Basilio went back to his cigarette.

So it happened that the lord bishop of Britain, or the man who masqueraded under that name, planted his camp well within the lines of the enemy; in other words, obtained lodgings at the headquarters of Don Basilio.

The latter worthy for a time did not know what to do. Should he insist on the departure of the peppery English cleric, or would it be wiser to let sleep dogpile? After half an hour's cogitation, he decided that awkward as was the presence of the two strangers in the hotel, it might be still more awkward to bring himself and his people into prominent notice at the moment.

So Don Basilio cursed the bishop in two languages, rated the hotel keeper and finally despatched a little note of apology to the bishop of Britain, which caused the man who received it to shake it from his fingers with contempt.

"So you see, señor, after all no harm has come of taking my own part," he said to Lator. "I knew my man. Had I allowed him to rough-ride over me, he would, at that moment, have had me turned out of the hotel."

"Now, can you suggest a suitable illness for a bishop? I am about to go to bed for two days."

"Go to bed?"

"Yes, it is an essential part of my plan. And, indeed, happily so. Don Basilio is no doubt meditating whether he should leave the hotel. If I cross his path too often he may do so. That would be a misfortune, and ruin our hopes. But if I give out that I am very ill, he will simply indulge in plausibilities for my death, and thank the saints that my powers of interference have been providentially spoiled. I once had an English captive," he continued thoughtfully, "who developed chikungunya. Is that a disease adapted to the highest ranks of the princes of the English Church?"

"Gout would be more dignified," suggested Lator.

"Then gout it shall be. Am Iell to tell you my name. The brigand bent to the other's ear and whispered something.

"But how, and where? The royal party have arrived, the streets are decorated, and—"

"My dear nephew, if you will trouble yourself to go down upon your knees, and look under my bed, I think you will find our excellent friend there."

"Don Basilio," exclaimed Lator.

"I am also known to a few intimates as Don Q.," added the chief saucily.

"Don Q.? Why you must have had my message?"

"It brought me here," replied Don Q. "I came to look upon the man who misleads me for a traitor."

"But you are a—"

"Sequestrador. True. Of the noblest rank of brigand. But it is now your turn to reply to questions."

And so the trial opened. Don Q. proved himself a past master in cross-examination, and in an hour the plot against the throne of Spain was laid bare in all its atrocity.

"And now, señor, I have heard enough," Don Q. spoke slowly. "I will not kill you like a dog, although you have earned such a death. I will give you a chance of life. I have told you my name. You are the only man living who knows it. Twice before since I took to the mountains, have I revealed that old name of mine, and in neither case did the hearer live an hour after. Take this pistol, nephew."

Lator raised himself and looked down at Don Q. with a new admiration.

"How in the world did you manage it?"

"In the most simple manner, my son. I gave him the choice of coming quietly with me and submitting to my wishes, or having his brains blown out over his breakfast table."

"And he came with you?"

"Most certainly. He did not even hesitate. I had no time to spare and told him so."

"But what in the world are you going to do with him? We can't carry him away in our waistcoat pockets!"

Exclaimed Lator, entering very much into the spirit of the adventure.

"Let him remain where he is," said Don Q. "To-night, when all is quiet, we will have a trial."

The disappearance of Don Basilio made an immense sensation in the hotel, and every corner of it was searched, excepting only the chamber of the poor bishop, who was suffering so acutely from gout.

When a waiter brought the news to that good-hearted personage, he ordered his bedroom door to be thrown wide open, and with feeble words and gestures urged on the searchers to fresh efforts.

After dark the search was abandoned by the Carlists for the time. The hotel assumed its usual quietude as the night deepened.

The chamber of the bishop was lucky somewhat isolated in consideration of his illness. About two o'clock Don Q. rose and dressed himself in his ordinary attire, packing his bishop's costume in his valise, while he requested Lator to be so good as to drag Don Basilio out from under the bed.

"Take off the gag, my dear nephew,"

shouted the chief. "I feel sure that the senior will understand that at a word or cry my sword will pierce his throat."

Don Basilio replied by a rumble of terrible curses.

"If you are not satan, who are you?"

Basilio humped his shoulders and looked sideways at Don Q.

"You desire to hear? Then I will tell you my name. The brigand bent to the other's ear and whispered something.

Lator saw a look of stupefaction and incredulity pass across the purple face.

"It is impossible!" snarled.

STAGE & MUSEMENTS

JULIAN MITCHELL, who is more or less responsible with Victor Herbert for "Babes in Toyland," to be presented at the Victoria theatre on April 4th, in writing of the troubles of the manufacture of popular successes, says:

"When the librettist turns in his work he knows that his first scene must be the full depth of the stage, so as to give a good effect on the rise of the curtain. Then he knows that there must be a front scene while the next full depth scene is being set. He writes a five-minute dialogue to cover that front scene. Then the stage manager tells him that the front scene must be expanded to ten minutes in order to give the stage hands sufficient time to put up the elaborate back set. The patient public would suggest that the author isn't the only party to be put at a frightful disadvantage when these five-minute scenes are 'expanded.'"

The audience—but why rub it into anybody so much as Mr. Mitchell? When he says, as he did recently, that the comic opera books couldn't be worse than they are now, there's nothing left to argue about. But when it comes to talking of chorus girls he sings in a different key. To the Boston Transcript he confides his conviction that "the chorus girl of today is ten times as intelligent, much better looking, has a great deal more self-respect, is 50 per cent younger, and much better paid than she was twenty years ago. There is no difficulty in these times in getting a chorus that is young and attractive. The average of intelligence among chorus girls are in small minority. It is rare now that you have to show anything more than once. The chorus man, however, seems to be a hopeless proposition. He is not only generally stupid, but he apparently has no ambition and little interest in his work. It is all perfunctory and mechanical."

Of Alberta Gallatin's "Cousin Kate," booked for April 6, reviewer says: "From the time she crosses the threshold, Cousin Kate as impersonified by Alberta Gallatin is a clear headed, cultivated and altogether charming bachelorette girl with all her new found honors as a successful novelist thick upon her and yet forgotten in the cosy home of her somewhat impoverished relatives. Kate is something to rely on in storm and stress. Everybody does rely on her until bonnie Kate is involved in perplexities of her own and hides an aching heart under the guise of comedy. When she loves are happily situated and the pathway to her own happiness lies clear before her Kate exits with an I-o triumphal expression which is reflected in the faces of the audience who go

Francis Wilson, assisted by Miss May Robson, succeeded in extracting a little fun out of the German farce that was offered at the Criterion Theatre, New York, Tuesday night. It is called "The Mountain Climber," and is by the authors of "Are You a Mason?" C. Kraatz and M. Neal. It is more or less familiar Teutonic farce construction, adapted with no particular skill, and such success as the piece may have will come from the efforts of Mr. Wilson, who kept the audience in good humor throughout the evening, despite the frequently depressing obviousness of some of the lines.

The plot of "The Mountain Climber" is a loud call to memory. A husband is in the habit of going to Paris and having a gay time, deceiving his wife as to his whereabouts by sending her long accounts of his great exploits as an Alpine climber, which he has taken from another man's book. The wife has the letters made into a book and goes about proclaiming what a great literary man and mountain climber she has married. It is not difficult to foresee the rest

public of Victoria have heard for the first time an artist who in the future will occupy the throne lately vacated by the death of Patti, whom the world recognized as the greatest master of this instrument. Although little more than a boy, Gerardy is today a greater artist than Ysaye, although the latter has had of course far greater experience, and by many would be considered to rank very much the higher. In his playing of the sonata by Boccherini, who also wrote that celebrated minuet which, when played by the Mendelssohn Quintette club, has so often charmed a Victoria audience, his technique was little short of marvelous. In fact from beginning to end he held his audience spellbound. In his bowing of the rapid passages every note stood out like a diamond, especially in the higher registers and harmonics. At the close of his magnificent performance and in response to a most enthusiastic encore, he again delighted the audience with that celebrated gavotte by David Popper, who has been recognized as the Sarasate of the cello. The other numbers by Gerardy were an aria by Bach and Tarantelle by Popper. The aria, although magnificently played, is perhaps better in its original form as a violin solo for the Gstring only. In the lighter music of the Tarantelle, Gerardy was exceptionally good; being compelled to respond to an insistent encore he enraptured his audience with Pugilese's Nina. On the conclusion of the concert probably fifty of the audience remained to take possession of the young cellist and shake hands with him, congratulating him upon a musically performance which will be memorable in Victoria."

That was eight years ago, when Gerardy was a boy—certainly immature in his art as compared with the Gerardy at the zenith of his greatness today, hailed by both Europe and America as the greatest performer upon his favorite instrument whom the world knows. He has known no rest in those eight years. He has worked and studied, studied and worked. For it is such laborious process that makes the master. His 1906 American tour is limited to forty concerts, and it is an exceptional compliment to Victoria and Vancouver that they have been enabled to secure two of these, through negotiations begun considerably more than a year ago. It is to be hoped that Victoria will patronize the concert worthily. In the past British Columbia's capital has enjoyed the name of being cultured and appreciative in matters of musical art, and this has been a point that has counted for much with well-to-do visitors seeking a pleasant place of sojourn. If by neglect of the best attractions offered in this city, the people of Victoria are the cause of relegating their city to the position of one of the third rate towns from the impresario's standpoint, it will not be pleasant matter for contemplation by those who love Victoria and are jealous of her position among the cities of Canada.

The Gerardy subscription lists are now to be found with members of the Victoria Musical society and the Ladies' Musical club, as well as at the following well known points: The Pacific Club, Alexandra Club, M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd., T. N. Hibben & Co., Richardson & North, Colonist Office, Times of Fife, Fletcher Brothers, Dean & Hiscocks, and Oak Bay hotel.

Gerardy when he visits Victoria will

PATERSON'S FINE FOOTWEAR
...FOR... EASE, ELEGANCE, ECONOMY



Francis Wilson
Photo by Hall

of the farce. The husband is obliged to undertake a real mountain climbing feat, and, of course, comes across the author of the book that he has appropriated, with the inevitable matrimonial results—the injured author is placated by being given one of the liar's daughter's for his wife.

The situation of complication goes back to Labatche, but even in the Daly adaptation from the German, "7-29-8," the humor of the idea was worked for all it was worth. It is one of those mildly entertaining suggestions that will probably be amusing our descendants when they are referring to us of the present day as barbarians.

After the enthusiastic reception accorded to Mr. Wilson the audience paid a very much deserved tribute to Miss May Robson, a capable actress and one who knows her business in every detail. The company was conscientious if not entirely at home in the Teuton-Anglo atmosphere (two acts of the play are supposed to take place in England). There is a very silly sentimental scene in the second act that could be spared, though it does reveal the talent of a very charming young actress, Miss Ellen Mortimer.

forth into the night with an "I'm so glad I was there to see Kate happy. She's so really nice you know."

A correspondent of an inquiring turn of mind has asked if Gerardy, the world's master of the cello, who is to give a concert at the Victoria theatre on the 20th April, has ever played in Victoria before, and if so, when. The answer is yes—on the 15th of June, 1898. He was then a youth of eighteen, making his first tour in association with the violinist M. Eugene Ysaye and the pianist M. Aimé Latchume, two other notably great artists. Gerardy was then a name unknown, and yet the youth in the opinion of the vast majority of the audiences eclipsed and outshone his two at that time more famous associates. The Colonist of the 16th of June, in the course of an extended review of the musical treat of the evening, said:



IRENE CROMWELL
"Babes in Toyland"

It is reported that Charles Frohman

be accompanied and assisted by an eminent pianist, and also in all probability by a prominent vocalist.

Frank H. Pixley, author of "Woodland," "Prince of Pisen," "King Dodo," "The Burgomaster" and all well known comic operas, is visiting Japan to secure local color for a new opera and when at Yokohama he lectured before the Literary Society on the making of comic operas. Mr. Pixley said the only object of a musical play was to amuse or distract the minds of people for a few hours from the more serious side of life. No matter what people might say as to what the stage should be, as far as the American stage was concerned its primary object was not educational, but to amuse. A modern musical play, if it was to succeed, must appeal simultaneously to the eye, to the ear, and to the intelligence. To the eye through the pretty costumes and picturesque scenery; to the ear through attractive, catchy music; and to the intelligence through the brightness of the lines and the ability of the cast.

The first step in the writing of a musical play had nothing to do with its construction or with the cast, but in the selection of a proper location. It was necessary that some location be selected that would allow opportunities to give costumes that appealed to the eye. A comic opera must have backbone just the same as a novel—there must be a certain climax, and one of the first things to be done was to select the characters. Mr. Pixley then recounted the difficulties experienced in choosing the cast—from the prima donna, with a voice capable of faultlessly reaching the upper "C," to the chorus, say, of forty women and twenty men, of whom, said the speaker, there are generally eighteen too many. The lecture next referred to the time and attention given to the lyrics and musical settings, which were written time and again before the author and composer were satisfied with their work. The finale to "King Dodo," it was mentioned, was the eighteenth march written for the special piece before the final selection was made. Details were next given of the preparation in the staging of a play, such as the painting of scenery, the arrangement of the electric light and the stage property, etc., and the work of the costumer, it being mentioned that for an ordinary play, including the choruses, there were required about eight hundred costumes. When at last all this was arranged, there came the work of rehearsing the play. The rehearsals generally occupied about five weeks, about ten hours a day being devoted to the work. After five solid weeks of rehearsal there came the dress rehearsal, in which all the elements of a comic opera were for the first time brought together. Every person was then in costume, and every stick of property was in its place on the stage. A dress rehearsal usually began at six o'clock, and lasted until five or six the following morning. After this came the "first night." At the first production before the public everyone taking part was usually tired out, wearied by the long excitement and intense nervous strain. And then came the verdict of the public on the result of all the long weeks of hard labor involved. If the play met with approval on the part of the first night audience it usually meant a successful season; if, on the other hand, the audience did not like the play, that one performance might mean the loss of some thirty or forty thousand dollars.

James Neill and Edythe Chapman (his wife) have made a hit in vaudeville in New York in a sketch.

Eugene Presby has completed the

rehearsal of "The Christian" at the Grand.

has secured Louis James to appear in Shakespearean plays next season. He will have a prominent actress as co-star, and the combination will take the place of Marlowe and Sothern in the Frohman attractions.

On March 15th Massey hall, Toronto, was packed with an enthusiastic and fashionable audience to hear Madine, Albin's farewell concert! She sang Mendelssohn's noted "Hail! My Prayer," assisted by the Toronto Festival Chorus, conducted by Dr. Torrington, musical director of the Toronto College of Music.

Madame Albin was also assisted by her splendid English concert company, viz., Mlle. Eva Gauthier, the young French-Canadian contralto, who is a protege of Lady Laurier; Miss Ethel Verne, solo pianist; Albert Archdeacon, baritone; Hayda Wood, violinist, and Frank Watkis, late of this city, conductor.

This week the offerings to theatre-goers include Hall Caine's drama, "The Christian," billed for Tuesday night at the Victoria theatre, and a good programme of vaudeville at the Grand. For next week there are three offerings at the Victoria theatre—Primrose's minstrels, "Babes in Toyland" (a musical show) and Alberta Gallatin, last seen

Guy Bates Post, leading man of "The Heir to the Horrah" company, began



Allori T. Hopping.
1907 As "Doris Van Twiller."

Ralph K. Wuppermann 1907
As George Fairmont, in "The Conspirators."

R.W. Chauchois
1907 As an Indian Maid.

C.E. Dunwoodie 1908
As Cecilia Van Twiller.
Photos. by White.

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